

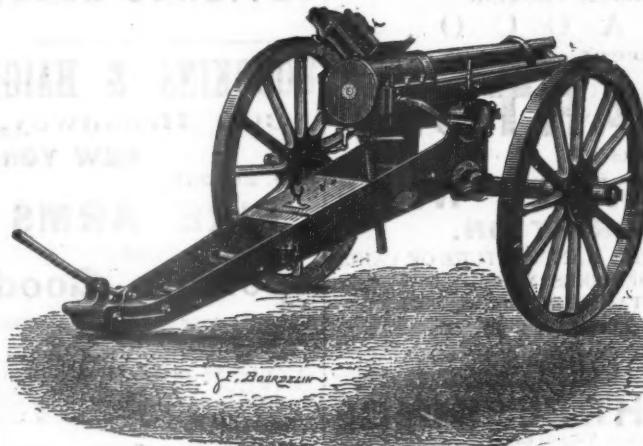
ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 40.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1882.

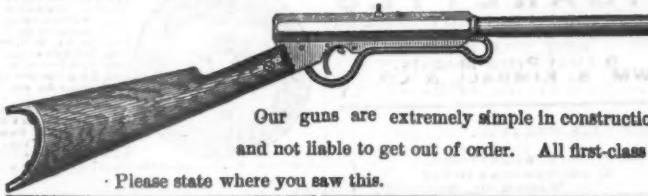
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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
LETTER FROM THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.
U. S. S. QUINNEBAUG, LEGHORN, Italy.)
April 12, 1882.)

It was at Alexandria, Egypt, that the first death has occurred on board since the *Quinnebaug* went into commission, October 2, 1878, a seaman named H. H. Olansen, dying of pneumonia after an illness of two days. Funeral services were held on the quarter-deck and his remains buried at the Protestant Cemetery the next day: "a stranger to the land which received him in her breast." With the sailors' usual liberality, a subscription was immediately raised for a marble monument which ere this has been erected to his memory. The flagship *Lancaster* was in port awaiting our arrival at Alexandria.

On the 23d February the harbor presented a holiday appearance, the *Lancaster* and our own vessel dressing ship and displaying a large quantity of bunting, with the glorious stars and stripes at each mast head, while the Egyptian men of war and an Italian iron-clad lying in the harbor did the same. The flagship left Alexandria on the 25th for Smyrna. Our vessel left March 1st, passed on the 3d the famous Island of Rhodes (where 278 B. C. stood the colossal statue of Apollo, one of the seven wonders of the world), and next day the Island of Patmos, where dwelt St. John, the Evangelist, when he wrote the Book of Revelation, arriving at Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, on the 5th, where we again found the *Lancaster* at anchor. Here we met many old friends, who kissed us on each cheek in true Oriental style, gave us a hearty welcome and rejoiced to see the *Quinnebaug* in their port once more. But our stay here was limited to two days, for the U. S. Minister, having procured from the Sultan a firman for this vessel to pass through the Dardanelles to Constantinople, with Admiral Nicholson, commanding the American fleet in European waters, we left Smyrna, March 7, in company with the flagship, and arrived at the mouth of the Dardanelles the next evening, where we were compelled to anchor on account of the strong head winds prevailing. The next morning we "up anchor" and proceeded up the Dardanelles as far as Chanak (at which place the fortifications defending Constantinople are situated), when the admiral and his staff, together with the band, came on board from the *Lancaster* to take passage to Constantinople. Leaving Chanak with the Admiral's flag flying, we steamed through the Hellespont, made famous by Leander and afterwards by Byron swimming it. On the Asiatic side, in the far-off distance, was faintly discernible the plain where once stood Ancient Troy, and where now, Dr. Schliemann, having obtained permission from the Porte, is actively engaged in excavating. The same day, on the European side, we passed close to Gallipoli, occupied by the Russians in the late Russo-Turko war, and at dusk entered the beautiful sea of Marmora. Upon going on deck the next morning, my eyes were gratified at beholding the mosques and minarets of Constantinople, and that beautiful sight—the sun in all its splendor, peeping over the gilded crescents and domes, whilst the Bosphorus, with its marble palaces, lay at their feet. We rounded Seraglio Point, anchoring in the Bosphorus, a short distance above the entrance to the Golden Horn.

The fairy scene as viewed from the sea of Marmora fades away as the fleet touch the shore, and in lieu thereof the squalid misery and poverty of the inhabitants, the stench that greets the nostrils, and the large army of yellow, mangy dogs living, fighting, and breeding in the streets, dissolve the panorama into one of abject wretchedness. As in 1879 (my first visit to Constantinople), so on the present occasion, I found the usual number of dogs and beggars, and the bridge of Stamboul still presented its picturesque appearance. Men of war, representing many nations, were at anchor, as also several steam yachts belonging to the Sultan and the various ambassadors. Our own Minister, General Lew Wallace, paid us an official visit, and was received by the Admiral and officers in full uniform, the marines presenting arms, whilst the band played the national air. There is certainly no city in the world where can be found such a conglomeration of nationalities as Constantinople. In addition to those from western, northern and southern Europe, one meets the Armenian, with his sombre dress of black and peculiar shaped head-dress; the Persian, with his drab mantle and still more peculiar hat (which I can liken only to the smoke-stack of a steamer); the Jew in his baggy trousers and embroidered slippers; the Egyptian, the Arab, the Ethiopian; the numerous priests of the Greek, Coptic and Mahomedan churches; the Turk and Greek in their national costumes, some of which are very handsome and splendidly embroidered; the Montenegrino, with his expensive dress of blue and gold; the dragomen, resplendent in richly embroidered suits, their broad sashes filled with arms of antique manufacture, curiously carved pistol butts protruding; knives, silver or gold hilted; and Damascus scymtars dangling from their sides; whilst the Turkish ladies, with covered faces and bag trousers, are to be seen promenading the streets followed by their slaves, the whole presenting a grand

kaleidoscopic appearance, which once seen can never be forgotten.

The *Falcon*, a small English gun-boat lying near us, had, a few days previously (February 21) lost its commanding officer, Commander H. M. C. Selby, R. N., who was murdered with a hatchet by a Turk, at Artaki, a few miles distant, whither he had gone for a day's pleasure shooting. His remains were buried at Scutari on the 23d. The murderer has been arrested, and was then awaiting trial.

Referring to the Island of Khios (one of the islands of the Archipelago), the writer says: "This island is 53 miles west from Smyrna, and belongs to the Turks, and one year ago this April the telegram flashed the news throughout the world that Khios was in ruins; a terrible earthquake having destroyed towns and villages. Hundreds of people had lost their lives, hundreds were without homes, unable to flee, property gone, without food or shelter, and the island was a scene of devastation, wreck, and ruin."

Philanthropists of all civilized nations sent aid and assistance. Money, food, and clothing were freely distributed to those who had the good fortune to be spared, and in a short time the disaster was forgotten. But during the past year scarcely a week has passed without volcanic disturbances, rumblings of the earth, or the sea in commotion, which at times would be blood red, so that the inhabitants, numbering some 25,000 persons, are in constant fear and trepidation lest a recurrence of the dreadful scenes of April, 1881, should be enacted. Our stay here was limited to a few hours only, the same afternoon of our arrival leaving for the Island of Syra, where we arrived on the 18th. This island belongs to the Greeks, and the thrift, energy, and go-a-headness of the Christian Greek was particularly noticeable in contrast to the islands under Mahomedan, Turkish rule.

On the 19th we passed Cape Matapan and took our last look at classic Greece, crossed the Ionian Sea, and at daylight on the morning of the 21st, Mount Etna, visible a long distance, was off our port bow. As we reached the Straits of Messina a wreath of white smoke was seen issuing from the crater of the volcano, whilst the entire summit was white with snow.

The afternoon of the same day we were safely moored inside the almost land-locked harbor of Messina. The usual official courtesies were received and extended, and our stay of six days was very pleasant, the genial weather and the bracing atmosphere conducing much to our comfort.

Sunday, March 26, will live long in the memory of the people of Messina, the date of arrival there of Gen. Garibaldi, styled by them the "Liberator of Italy," whom they had not seen since the outbreak of the revolution in 1860, twenty-two years ago, which ended in the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and the placing of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, on the throne of the kingdom. A pier for his landing had been specially erected, tastefully covered with crimson cloth, and decorated with National flags; the vessels in the harbor were dressed with bunting; the houses covered with flags, evergreens, transparencies, mottoes, etc.; bands paraded the streets, which were crowded with people waiting to catch a glimpse of the man whom they revered and almost worshipped. It was dusk before the steamer which brought him from the mainland to Sicily made its appearance, and then the loud huzzas and cries of "Viva Garibaldi" from ten thousand throats reverberated through the streets and echoed through the mountains, the bands played the Garibaldi Hymn, or Garibaldi March, the people were wild with excitement, anxious to show their regard for the man who had made an united Italy. After landing he was carried to an open barouche, drawn by four white horses, old age and infirmities not allowing him to walk, the route of the procession being lighted up with colored fires, fireworks, electric and magnesium lights. Such was the ovation heaped upon him by the citizens of Messina; no greater could be tendered a King; indeed, I doubt whether King Humbert would have received a like demonstration had he arrived in the stead of Garibaldi.

Before noon we steamed down the western end of the Straits which divide Sicily from Italy, passed the traditional Scylla and Charybdis, about which many a legend has been handed down from the earliest ages, and the same night passed within a few miles of Stromboli, a solitary island in the shape of a cone. Near the top is the entrance to a volcano, which constantly emits flame and smoke, and at night acts as a natural lighthouse to the mariner, who terms it the "Lighthouse of the Mediterranean."

We arrived at Naples, Italy, March 29. Several Italian iron-clads were lying at the navy yard, and a short distance from us lay the imposing *Italia*, the largest iron-clad in the world, launched Sept. 29, 1880, her length being over 400 feet, beam 78 ft. 10 in., displacement 13,180 tons, horse-power 18,000. She is expected to make 16 knots per hour. Naples attracts the tourist, not for its own sake alone, but on account of its position as the metropolis of a region in itself gloriously beautiful, full of sites of transcendent mythological and historical interest, and rich in memorials of ancient wealth, luxury and art. The city boasts of 380 churches, rich in paintings and sculptures. The environs abound with delightful reminiscences, such as the blue grotto of Capri, Virgil's Tomb, the fields of lava of Vesuvius, the streets of Pompeii and excavations of Herculaneum. As I watched Vesuvius in its terrible grandeur, my thoughts wandered back to A. D. '79, when three cities

with their inhabitants were buried by its terrible out-break.

Great fields of lava lie below,
Which buried cities long ago,—
Three cities buried in one night,
Aye, buried deep, and lost to sight;
For from this mount the storm did fall,
Which wrecked three cities one and all.
Herculaneum I can't forget
Though nearly hid in lava yet.
It was at Stabiae Pliny died,
Pompeii perished in the tide
Of the great deluge which came down
Upon the people and each town.

Leaving Naples April 5 we had a splendid run up the coast, passed the island of Monte Christo, rendered historical by Dumas in his work of that name, also Elba, where Napoleon in 1814 was banished by the British, and from which he escaped a few months after to again lead his armies to battle, arriving here (Leghorn, Italy,) on Friday, April 7. The flagship *Lancaster* was awaiting our arrival, and the *Galena* arrived next day.

The cadet midshipmen of the class of '80 will shortly be detached and ordered to the Naval Academy at Annapolis for promotion.

Master J. C. Burnett was detached from this vessel on the 10th instant and reported on board the *Lancaster* for duty.

Since the *Quinnebaug* was commissioned in October, 1878, she has visited 93 ports, sailed 44,804 miles, and the counter of the engine indicates over nine million revolutions, showing that we have been constantly employed, and but one death on board during that period. All well.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY.

U. S. S. NIPSC, MARSEILLES, FRANCE, April 14, 1882.

On February 26, 1881, a temperance society was formed on board this ship at the request of two members of the ship's company.

Its object is briefly stated in the following preamble of the by-laws of the society, which reads as follows: "We, the undersigned, desiring the promotion of temperance among our associates, and feeling that with God's help we may do something to encourage it by concentrated effort, do, with the consent of the commanding officer, hereby form ourselves into an association, and agree upon and adopt for our government the following by-laws."

The meetings of the society are held during the evenings of the first and third Wednesdays of each month, "weather and other circumstances permitting." Two members are detailed at each meeting to speak at the next meeting for the "good of the society," they having previously consented to do so. They are not confined to the subject of temperance, but are allowed to speak upon any subject they may choose.

Any officer or other member of the ship's company may be a member of the society at any meeting by paying the entrance fee (25 cents), reading aloud and signing the Agreement. The Agreement is:

"I hereby agree that I will abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage during my attachment to this ship and during my present enlistment."

The success of the society is shown by the following synopsis of the annual reports: 63 members have signed the Agreement; 23 resigned, 6 of them rejoined; 13 were dismissed for breaking their agreement, 5 of them were readmitted; 1 member was transferred and 1 discharged, showing that the society had 36 members at the end of the year. The librarian reports 145 volumes in the library, and that the society receives regularly six papers. (Since his report 32 volumes have been added to the library.) The treasurer reports \$119.60 in the treasury and all debts paid.

At the present time (April 14) the society has 44 members. Among this number are 2 commissioned and 1 warrant officer, 3 non-commissioned and 8 petty officers.

A. V. WADHAMS, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

LIEUT. Benson, 7th Infantry, who gets his promotion to a Captain by the death of Captain Browning, will probably be sent before a retiring board, as his desperate wound unfit him for further active duty.

Civil Engineer Henry S. Craven, who was recently detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard, has had several interviews with the Secretary of the Navy this week, in reference to his differences with the commandant of the yard.

Among the Army and Navy people present at the President's card reception, on Tuesday, were noticed, Adj't Gen. and Mrs. Drum, Gen. Schenck and daughter, Gen. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Commander Evans and wife, Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, Gen. and Mrs. Townsend, Colonel and Mrs. Corbin, Dr. and Mrs. Baxter, Commodore and Mrs. English, Gen. and Mrs. W. B. Hazen, and Gen. and Mrs. Benét. The invitations were confined to officers not below the rank of major in the Army, or lieutenant commander in the Navy.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending May 4, 1882: Army—1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 4th Artillery; 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cav.; Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Major J. O. Muhlenburg, Paymaster, U. S. A. Navy—Rear Admiral R. H. Wyman; Commodore Edmund R. Colhoun; Lieuts. Zora L. Tanner, James D. J. Kelley, and Wm. H. Everett; Masters Benjamin F. Binhart and Samuel C. Lemly; Chaplain Donald McLaren; Medical Director Phineas J. Horwitz; 1st Lieut. Israel H. Washburn, Marine Corps; Cadet Engineers Frederick J. Loomis, Walter Q. Hulme and Arthur L. Hughes.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from Des Moines, Iowa, says: Wednesday evening, April 26, Frank B. Wiborg, of Cincinnati, and Miss Adie M. Sherman, eldest daughter of Hoyt Sherman, and a niece of General and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, were united in matrimony. The wedding was an elaborate affair, notable in its guests and details. After a trip to Europe the couple will make their home in Cincinnati.

THE Marquis de Chambrun and his family, with about twenty friends intend to go to Washington next week to spend a day at Yorktown as the guests of Col. J. E. Peyton. Mme. de Chambrun is the granddaughter of Lafayette and her husband is stationed at Washington as counsel for the French Legation.

THE Denver *Daily News* of April 28, shortly but pointedly says: "They want General Crook in Arizona. Make Crook a Major-General, give him charge of Colorado, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, with headquarters at Denver, and the Indian will cease from troubling, and the bold, bad cowboy will be at rest in a very short time."

A FOAT Monroe, Va., correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* writes: "The impression made by the President upon the people here during his visit was very favorable. His fine physique and dignified manner were subjects of general comment. In Secretary Lincoln a great many expected to see a tall, lean and lank person, something after the style of his father, and were surprised to find him of medium height and possessed of a well-built figure. Secretary Chandler was also minutely inspected and criticised by the spectators. General Hancock during his brief visit has become a general favorite at the hotel, as he is already at the fort. Many regrets were expressed at his departure this evening."

GEN. HANCOCK and Col. Mitchell were among the guests at the President's banquet at the White House on Sunday evening.

A GRAND Orchestral Concert was given by the Salt Lake Orchestral Union, under the auspices of the Army of the Cumberland, at the Salt Lake Theatre, Monday evening, April 24th. The programme, commencing with General A. McD. McCook's march, was varied in its selection, and very entertaining. We trust it was successful in a pecuniary point of view, its object being for the benefit of the Garfield Monument fund. Gen. McCook headed the reception committee.

GEN. J. C. Tidball, A. D. C., has returned to Washington from Fort Monroe, and will have his report of the graduating exercises ready to submit to General Sherman on the latter's return to Washington from the West.

LIEUT. T. Dix Bolles, of the *Hassler*, arrived with his wife, née Carroll, in Washington, May 2, direct from San Francisco, and is visiting at his mother's. His visit East may be a protracted one.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending May 4, 1882: Capt. Robert G. Heiner, 1st Infantry, at 1718 I street; 2d Lt. Henry J. Goldman, 5th Cavalry, on leave; Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock and Col. W. G. Mitchell, Maj. and A. A. G., at Wormley's Hotel on route from Fort Warren to New York; 1st Lt. Daniel F. Stiles, 10th Infantry, at 734 12th street, on leave; Brevet Lt.-Col. Edward S. Meyer, captain, U. S. A., retired; 1st Lt. Edmund L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, on leave; 1st Lt. Geo. G. Greenough, 4th Artillery, at 1516 K street, changing station; Brevet Capt. Frederick Robinson, 1st lieutenant 5th Artillery, at Ebbitt House en route to join company at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Brevet Maj. Harry C. Quaing, 4th Artillery, at 1730 H street, on sick leave; Lt. Col. Dickinson Woodruff, U. S. Army, retired, at Ebbitt House; 1st Lt. John A. Lundein, 4th Artillery, on leave; Captain and Brevet-Major James A. Hearn, U. S. A., retired; Brevet Colonel Charles E. Blunt, Lt.-Col. Corps of Engrs., under orders of Light House Board. The above named officers are also registered at the Ebbitt House.

GEN. Philip R. de Trobriand sailed for France May 3.

BREVET Col. George A. Purington, captain 9th Cavalry, will be retired this week from duty at the Recruiting Rendezvous in Washington. His successor has not yet been appointed. Pending the detail of another officer, Colonel Corbin, A. A. G., will have charge of the Rendezvous.

LIEUT. Col. Augur, 2d Cavalry, A. D. C., after a brief but pleasant tour with the 8th Cavalry at Fort Clark, has returned to San Antonio and resumed his usual duties.

PATMASTER L. O. Dewey, U. S. A., now at Fort Worth, Texas, will spend the summer in the North, returning to Texas before winter sets in.

MAJOR Anson Miles, 10th Cavalry, is enjoying a few weeks' leave from Fort Concho, Texas.

COMMODORE J. H. Upshur, U. S. N., was in Washington, May 6, and was expected to return to New York Sunday or Monday next.

MASSTER Samuel C. Lemly, U. S. Navy, recently returned from China, where he was on special duty taking telegraphic observations of longitude, is in Washington and registered at the Ebbitt House.

CAPT. and Brevet-Major James A. Hearn, U. S. A., retired, is in Washington on a visit from his home in Kentucky; he is quartered at the Ebbitt House.

LIEUT. John A. Lundein, 4th Artillery, and family are registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington. Paymaster Gould, U. S. A., and wife are also at the same merry hostelry.

MAJOR William J. Twining, Corps of Engineers and Commissioner of the District of Columbia, is lying dangerously ill of pleura-pneumonia in Washington. Brigadier and Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsey, U. S. A., retired, residing in Washington, is also reported to be ill.

THE San Francisco *Daily Report* of April 22 says: Lieutenant and Mrs. Berry, of Angel Island, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Berry, at the Beresford. Passed Assistant Engineer J. F. Bingham has reported for duty as Chief Engineer of the United States Coast Survey Steamer *Hassler*, which will start early next month to survey the Sitka coast.

LIEUT. Guy Howard, 12th Infantry, A. D. C. to General Howard, who has lately completed the course at the Artillery School, projects a trip to Europe before settling down at West Point.

THE prospects of active service in the far West has caused Captain W. C. Rawolle, 2d Cavalry, lately on duty at Jefferson barracks, to relinquish this service, and he starts at once to join his troop in General Terry's command.

SURGEON John W. Williams, U. S. A., late at Fort Sill, L. T., has gone on leave for several months.

PATMASTER William F. Tucker, Jr., U. S. A., has left Washington temporarily for the South to assist in making payments to troops in General Hunt's command.

REAR ADMIRAL Nicholson, U. S. N., and family, also Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, Surgeon G. S. Beardsley, and Lieut. Commander Goodrich and families, were in Florence, Italy, April 15. The city was crowded with visitors, mostly English and Americans, passing northward from Rome.

LIEUT. S. F. Clarkson, U. S. N., and wife, visited Rome during April, as did Paymaster and Mrs. Geo. A. Deering and family.

AMONG the latest arrivals in Nice, France, are Mrs. B. F. Gibbs and family. Fleet Surgeon Gibbs, and Lieutenant C. T. Hutchins, U. S. N., of the flagship *Lancaster*, were in Nice, on leave, on the 17th ultimo, and Ensign Jno. G. Quincy in Paris.

CAPT. H. C. Hasbronck, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., May 2, on a three days' leave.

LIEUT. F. H. E. Ebstein, U. S. A., visited Fort Hamilton from David's Island, May 6, with some 13 aspirants for military glory, through the medium of the light battery of the 5th Artillery.

LIEUT. F. M. H. Kendrick, 7th Infantry, and Mrs. Kendrick, and Capt. D. Parker, 3d Infantry, and Mrs. Parker, registered in St. Paul May 1.

MR. Robert M. Vail, of New York, who was president of the Society of the Crescent and Cross during the Russian-Turkish war, has received the decoration of the Order of Chekhet from the Sultan in recognition of his services in this country during the war.

LIEUT. Danenhower, U. S. N., in St. Petersburg, this week, was the recipient of unusual attention and honors from the crowned heads, grand dukes and other notables.

GEN. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., hearty as ever, visited New York this week, stopping at the Gilsey House. He attended the meeting of the military order in the evening, as did Gen. Vodges, Gen. Sweeny, Major Ass't Bird Gardner, Lieutenant Zalinski, Chaplain Forsyth, Admiral Trenchard, Captain Braine, Captain Erben, Chief Engineers Loring and Magee, and other officers of the Army and Navy.

1ST LIEUT. John L. Clem, 24th U. S. Infantry, "the drummer boy of Shiloh," and a son-in-law of the late General French, U. S. A., has been appointed to the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, caused by the death of the late Captain Gibbs.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Grant, Arizona, writes us that on the occasion of the recent visit of General Sherman and party to that post they were most hospitably entertained, the entire party being the guests of Colonel Wm. L. Foulk, 6th U. S. Cavalry. On the day of their arrival Colonel and Mrs. Foulk tendered an invitation to all the officers and ladies of the post to dine with General Sherman and party, which was cordially and generally accepted and highly enjoyed. The ladies of the party remained at Grant, while General Sherman and staff visited Fort Thomas and San Carlos, and with what riding parties to places of interest in the vicinity and other forms of enjoyment, passed the time pleasantly, and their hosts left nothing undone to promote their comfort.

"The State of Schuykill," the oldest fishing club in the world, invited Col. Macomb of the Engineers to the rare privilege of helping prepare the dinner given on the occasion of their 150th anniversary, on Monday last at their seat of government, Rambo's Rock, on "The Neck" of the Schuykill River, below Gray's Ferry Bridge, and several miles out of Philadelphia. The other guests were Governor Hoyt, Mayor King of Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Hartranft, Gen. Geo. Randolph Snowden, Col. Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master State Lodge of Masons, President Harris of the Society of the Cincinnati; Capt. E. B. Grubb, 1st City Troop; G. H. Boker, President of the Union League Club; Wm. B. Smith, President of the Select Council, and Wm. H. Lex, Common Council. Gov. Hoyt and Gen. Snowden, with sleeves rolled up and aprons covering their legs, scraped the asparagus, assisted also by Col. Macomb, and then they took a hand at shelling peas. Only these simpler offices were intrusted to the visitors, because too much depended on the way in which the meats were cooked to allow any guests to experiment with cooking. At 4 o'clock dinner was served. This was the menu with the names of the cooks assigned to each dish: Clam Soup, Rogers and Lewis; rock-fish, oyster sauce, R. R. Smith and Mr. Field; plank shad and roe sauce, Fetterall and Adams; barbecued pigs, Harvey and Adams, Jr.; pig sauce, L. T. Dickson; steaks, Cuthbert and Warren; capons, roasted and stuffed, Struthers and Johnson; boiled potatoes, Lewis; asparagus and sauce, Hockley; cauliflower, Gaillou; peas, Pancoast; lettuce, crackers and cheese, E. Fisher radishes, Janny; coffee,

Roakirt; fish-house punch, W. R. Wright and Linley Johnson. The fish-house punch was brewed in a pantry off the dining-room, and in a bowl, which was brought from England by Capt. Ross of the 1st Troop in 1812. Lafayette drank from it, and President Arthur has just missed a chance to do the same thing, he being obliged at the last moment to decline the invitation. The punch is a specialty, and was first made in 1732. It consists of lemon juice, one quart; brandy, one quart; rum, two quarts; peach brandy, one gill; sugar, three pounds; water and ice, nine pounds. The eldest male children of the members have always been placed in this bowl to be baptized.

CAPT. G. A. Purington, 9th Cav., relinquished this week his duties at Washington, on general recruiting service, and has gone on sick leave. Major Corbin, A. A. G., has taken temporary charge of the rendezvous.

CHAPLAIN Geo. A. England, U. S. A., is visiting East on a short leave from Fort Omaha, Neb.

CAPT. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf., recently visiting officially at Omaha, has returned to Fort McKinney, W. T.

LIEUT. Geo. F. Chase, 3d Cav., relieved this week from duty at Fort Monroe, has with commendable zeal relinquished the customary month's delay, and started for his regiment, which has a prospect of seeing a little active service in the field.

CAPT. Thos. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, of Gen. Crook's staff, was to visit Fort Niobrara, Neb., this week on Subsistence matters.

BUFFALO and Fort Porter are quite pleased with their two recent Army acquisitions, Asst. Surg. Tremie and Quartermaster Forsyth.

THE following significant letter, dated Heidelberg, from Prince Victor Napoleon to a friend, is published in Prince Napoleon's organ the *Napoléon*: "The rumor of my death alarmed you. I write to reassure you. I do not know what can have given rise to the rumor. Thank God I was never in better health than at present. The newspapers have been speaking much of me of late. I refer to the ardent discussion of which I have been the object and in which I am represented as if I did not feel for my father the respect I owe him and the affection I have always had for him. You know my feelings and my attachments to my family. I need not say how painful these things have been for me. I am leading here a life of study and work. My sole thought is to become worthy of the name I bear and to prepare to serve my country well when duty calls me to do so."

THE *Morning Star* for April, published at the Indian Training School at Carlisle Barracks, contains much that is interesting, and many a tender reference to the care and assiduous training bestowed upon the Indian children. The library of the school has recently received many additions from friends of the work, and Capt. Pratt has every reason to be satisfied so far with the result of his labors.

OUR correspondent at Fort Niagara, N. Y., writes: "Our small coterie of officers is reduced to three, Major Closson, Dr. Price and Lieut. Whistler. We hoped for Lieut. Mills, but Governor's Island has gobbled him. Lieut. Whistler, our new quartermaster, is going ahead with a will, and would have been the very man for the Aegean stables in the days of Hercules and Dejanira."

THE recent retirements and promotions will take Lieut.-Col. H. G. Gibson, 2d U. S. Art., now rustinating at Staten Island, to Fort McHenry, Md., in ordinary course unless retirements yet to come should cause a diversion.

LIEUT. Frederick Robinson, 5th U. S. Artillery, is expected to join at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., in a few days, unless the condition of his health should forbid.

COL. Henry Mizner, 10th Infantry, has returned to Fort Porter, N. Y., with his family, and settled down for a time, unless the route should come for the Columbia, as rumored it will soon.

LIEUT. Geo. G. Greenough, 4th Artillery, who left Fort Monroe this week, will make a trip to Arizona with recruits before joining his battery at Fort Adams.

ADJUTANT James M. Ropes, 4th Cavalry, who recently came North from Texas on leave, does not expect to return to Fort Clark until about October next.

CAPT. M. Harris, 1st Cavalry, with his troop, M, has not been permitted long to enjoy the pleasures of the Presidio, San Francisco, having started from there, April 28, for Arizona, to take a hand in whatever may turn up there in the way of fighting.

LIEUT. T. H. Bliss, 1st Artillery, an old Fort Trumbull acquaintance, is coming East on a month's leave from Fort Point San Jose, Cal.

Major John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers, visited New York this week, stopping at the Gilsey House.

THE Roster of the Department of the East for May, just received, shows a good many changes since the April Roster, consequent mainly upon the new details for the Artillery School.

CAPTAINS Warren C. Beach, 11th Infantry, and Thos. Ward, 1st Artillery, and Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Artillery, visited the Army Building Thursday of this week, to sit on a Board convened at General Hawkins' office.

DOCTOR W. E. Hopkins, who expects shortly to receive an appointment as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has gone on probationary duty at Fort Adams, R. I.

LIEUT. William Paulding, 10th Infantry, recently promoted, expects to leave Fort Porter, N. Y., for Fort Wayne, Mich., soon, to join Capt. Hampson's company at the latter post.

LIEUT. F. Wooley, 10th Infantry, of Fort Brady, Mich., was expected at Fort Mackinac the latter part of this, or early next week, to attend to some Court-martial matters.

PATMASTER J. B. Wasson, U. S. A., recently granted a leave, expects to sail for Japan, in a few days to bring his family to the States.

MAJOR E. C. Bainbridge, 1st U. S. Artillery, is taking a farewell of friends in Washington and other places before leaving for San Francisco for duty with his regiment.

CHIEF Signal Officer W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., thanks to the breezes of Old Point Comfort, has been enabled to resume duty at Washington.

LIEUTENANT John Cotter, 15th U. S. Infantry, late a non-commissioned officer of Pennington's battery at Washington Barracks, left this week to join his regiment, visiting friends at Cincinnati and St. Louis *en route*.

LIEUTENANT L. H. Strother, 1st Infantry, who expected to leave Fort Davis, Texas, has been directed to remain on duty at that post until further orders.

JUDGE Advocate W. Winthrop, U. S. A., has had his orders modified so as to continue him on duty at Washington until August next, when he will go to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Artillery, formally entered this week upon his duties as Post Quartermaster and Commissary at Governor's Island in succession to Capt. Bird. We congratulate the Island upon its acquisition to their pleasant circle.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. Hancock and Colonel W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island May 1st from Washington, D. C., whither they accompanied President Arthur by invitation, on the *Tullahoma*, at the conclusion of the graduating exercises at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

PATMASTER H. B. Reese, U. S. A., a relative of General Sherman, has relinquished duty in the Department of Texas, and gone to his home.

LIEUTENANT Geo. A. Cornish, 15th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Marcy, N. M., and entered upon duty at the Cavalry Camp near the Mescalero Agency.

PATMASTER J. O. Dewey, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Worth, Texas, has been charged with certain quartermaster duties at that post, an agreeable variation.

GENERAL Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., was a guest at the dinner given April 29 by the Manhattan Club, New York, to Mr. Schuyler, previous to his return to Europe to resume his official duties. General Hancock was also invited, but could not attend, owing to his absence at Fort Monroe.

LIEUT. D. H. Mahan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Mahan have suffered a severe affliction in the death, from diphtheria, of their only child, a bright little girl of five years and a few weeks, which occurred at Nagasaki, Japan, March 27 last. The funeral services were held in the Protestant Episcopal church at Nagasaki, March 28, and the remains were temporarily interred in the cemetery there, to be transferred to the United States when it is practicable to do so.

CAPT. John Simpson, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., left Fort Clark, Texas, a few days ago for his new post of duty, Denver, Col., reporting to Gen. Pope en route.

Gen. Sherman and party left San Francisco April 30 on their return trip to Washington, by way of Salt Lake City, Denver, and St. Louis.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., leaves with his family in a few days for Washington, D. C., where he will take up his permanent residence.

COMMANDER C. V. Gridley, U. S. N., registered in New York this week at the Astor House.

EX-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson was in New York this week, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. Skobeleff is reported as convalescing.

LIEUT. Thos. Sharp, 17th Infantry, on leave, expects to return to Fort Yates, Dakota, next week.

The paymasters of the Army have been busy this week distributing the cash due on muster rolls of April 30, and as a consequence joy has been comparatively unconfined, although perhaps as much can not be said for the recipients of Uncle Sam's liberality.

CAPT. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A., chief ordnance officer on Gen. Terry's staff, paid an official visit to Fort Keogh, M. T., the latter part of last week, and received a hearty welcome.

Gen. S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., was in New York this week visiting old friends, on his way to Philadelphia, to assume charge of the depot there.

ASST. Surgeon S. Q. Robinson, U. S. A., has reached Fort Spokane, W. T., and taken up the duties of post surgeon.

A BOARD OF OFFICERS, with Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, as president, has been sitting at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., this week, examining would-be 2d lieutenants. Sergt. Stafford and Corp'l. Foster, of the 1st Cavalry, and 1st Sergt. Landers, of the 21st Infantry, appeared before it. We trust they may realize their aspirations.

The engagement is announced of Miss Annie Cash, sister of the wife of Lieut. S. M. Ackley, U. S. N., to Ensign Temple M. Potts, U. S. N.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., formally entered upon his duties with Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island May 1. His return to the vicinity has been a source of gratification to his many friends.

ADJT. D. B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Randall, D. T., left there a few days ago to enjoy a month's rest from business on leave.

LIEUT. J. F. Bell, 7th Cavalry, of Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., is visiting friends in the East on a month's leave.

REAR-ADmirAL G. H. Cooper, U. S. N., left New York April 29 for Fort Monroe to take command of the North Atlantic Squadron, an account of which we give elsewhere. He was accompanied by Capt. J. M. Miller, Lieut. B. F. Tilley and Ensign R. T. Mulligan.

LIEUT. A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week for the North to visit his friends.

LIEUT. William Moffatt, 2d U. S. Infantry, has joined for duty at Fort Colville, W. T.

EX-CADET Whittaker, the newspaper report, is in Chicago looking for employment.

THE Constantinople correspondent of an English daily says that our compatriot General Burden has signed the preliminary conditions for the construction of two torpedo batteries in the Dardanelles, and two in the mouth of the Bosphorus. He guarantees a speed of 40 miles an hour to the torpedoes supplied by him, and twice the accuracy and double the range of any other torpedo. A more recent despatch from Constantinople says that the Turkish Minister of Marine has rejected the torpedoes.

THE suite of the Russian Czar consists of 379 officers, comprising 137 Adjutants-General, 121 Generals of the suite, and 146 Aides-de-Camp.

The annual report of Commodore de Kraft, Hydrographer of our Navy, is noticed by the London *Army and Navy Gazette* of April 15.

(Written for the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

AN EPISODE IN ITS HISTORY.

Two events in its history exerted a greater influence in establishing the character and reputation of the 2d Dragoons (now the 2d Cavalry), both in respect to a loyal obedience to legitimate orders, and for the readiness and promptness in such obedience, which has ever characterized it. These were the dismounting it by a law of Congress, passed Aug. 23, 1843, and the repeal of the act, by the same authority, April 4, 1844.

To dismount a cavalry regiment, and convert it permanently into foot soldiers, has been considered from all time a dangerous experiment; and, unless the motive be one of dire necessity, or to punish it for some gross misconduct, it is rare that it can be effected without calamitous consequences.

The dismounting of the 2d Dragoons, and converting it into "Foot Riflemen," was effected under the plea of economy. Its distinguished services in Florida, in the Seminole war, had been acknowledged by every successive commander of that Department. But, it was urged, the original law creating it stipulated that it should be thus converted, at the discretion of the President. The President not choosing to exercise such discretion, Congress, in its majesty, assumed the responsibility, and passed the law.

It was sprung upon us in the heyday of our reunion in Louisiana, after a dispersion of six years in the desultory war in Florida. It came like a stroke of lightning, in the midst of our regimental drills, under the tutelage of the colonel, assisted by the experience of Captain Lloyd J. Beall and Lieut. W. J. Hardee, who had just returned from a sojourn of two years at the Cavalry School at Ssumur, France. It came as we were enthusiastically attending recitations—officers and non-commissioned officers—in the new cavalry tactics, translated by these officers, and adapted to our service.

It came as the winds come, when forests are rended,
It came as the waves come, when navies are stranded.

Our hearts, big with the noble aspirations of a more honorable service, sank to the lowest depths of despondency. Gloom, the harbinger of despair, seized upon every mind. Energy, ambition, pride had fled! For days little groups of officers and men might be seen in obscure corners, discussing the momentous question in all its bearings. We could scarce realize the situation; and thought, in the simplicity of our hearts, that it might be some huge joke practiced on our credulity. Many wept like children; and, like Rachel, refused to be comforted.

At length we were fully aroused to the situation by the receipt of the "General Order" from Washington dismounting the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, and converting it into Foot Riflemen. The "Order" prescribed a green uniform, and directed the issue of rifles. It also directed the sale of the horses at public auction.

Isolated companies had frequently been dismounted before, in Florida; and, in an emergency, their horses would be given to marines! And, Gen. Harney, with his adventurous disposition, made several boat expeditions into the Everglades, with detachments of the regiment. That was mere sport, and proved its amphibious character. But this! Oh, it was something beyond our comprehension! The permanent parting of man and horse, who, like Centaur, had been united for years, seemed to be unreal, impossible!

The poetic afflatus of Lieut. W. Saunders was inspired by the event, and he wrote several memorial songs. A single verse of one I remember, a parody on the popular song of that day:

"All round our hats we wear a green willow,"
which was sung at all regimental gatherings for years afterwards in mournful cadence:
All round our backs we wear a green coatee,
All round our backs for ever and a day,
And if any one's impudent and axes vy ve years it,
Tell 'em Congress did it von ve was far away!
—their souls to — (sotto voce).

Notwithstanding the dismount, and the mournful occasion of the selling of the horses, the regiment never completely lost heart; but awakened to a sense of its responsibility to the Government and to a pride in its future history, and, in spite of "General Orders," we never ceased to designate the regiment as the 2d Dragoons.

Several of the "pet" horses were retained by the officers owning them; "O, yes," a splendid bright bay, owned by Capt. Crogher Ker, the very beau ideal of a horse in size, carriage and general deportment; "Old Tom," a coal black charger, of magnificent proportions, owned by May; and Pike Graham retained his "Joe," a large bay of noble bearing. With these exceptions, all went under the hammer. And, in spite of "General Orders" too, the regiment continued to wear its old uni-

form, and drill'd afoot! according to the cavalry tactics. All this under an abiding confidence that the regiment would be remounted ere long.

To insure this hoped for result Colonel Twiggs procured leave of absence, and proceeded to Washington to use his personal influence with members of Congress to have the law dismounting the regiment repealed, and under the pressure of this influence and sundry resolutions of Southern and Western States, the "act" was repealed on April 4, 1844.

The day the news was received at Nackitosh—a town on Red River, distant 25 miles from Fort Jesup—Lieut. Couts happened to be there. He had ridden, "O, yes!" in, and no sooner heard the joyful intelligence than he mounted and sped to the post, which he reached in three hours and a quarter.

Many of the officers were at the billiard room, I amongst the rest, and as we saw Couts riding furiously up the lane, waving his hat frantically, we at once divined the meaning of it.

I had secretly instructed the "band master" to arrange the "stable call" as a waltz, and the band had quietly practiced it. So, as soon as Couts had delivered himself of his budget, I ordered the band to the parade to play it in public for the first time. As the first notes of the "stable call," which is the burthen of the waltz, reached the ears of the men in barracks, they came streaming on to the parade like school boys let loose from a weary confinement. Cheer upon cheer, and praises to a just God, ascended to Heaven's chancery! Gen. Harney, commanding the regiment in the absence of Twiggs, who had his quarters outside the garrison, hearing the unusual disturbance, came over, and instantly divining its meaning, ordered a barrel of whiskey, with the head knocked in, to be placed on the parade, for the benefit of the soldiers—a salute. "ad libitum," to be fired from the two old iron six pounders—and finally, as a "coup de grace," he invited the entire shabang to a ball at his quarters at night. Officers might be seen in groups discussing the glad tidings and devising the most proper mode of celebrating the event. But opinions and counsels were so diverse that it was determined to allow every one to follow the dictates of his own instincts.

Charley May and Pike Graham soon came dashing through the sally port into the garrison on "Old Tom" and "Joe," each bearing a "guidon," and vying with each other in feats of horsemanship. They rode up several steps on to the broad piazzas, where the ladies received them with cheerful greetings and congratulations, and even invited them to ride into their parlors and partake of refreshments. I captured the horse of a countryman at the market stand, and, bearing the regimental standard, joined the concourse of similarly improvised horsemen, galloping hither and thither, across and around the parade; some who were not fortunate enough to secure horses, mounted behind their comrades bearing guidons.

Lieut. Oscar F. Winship, afterwards a major and assistant adjutant-general, had been detailed to superintend the salute. After firing a dozen or so rounds with lint-stock and port fire, they became exhausted; nothing loth, he lighted a cigar, and, straddling the piece, continued the firing, using his cigar to touch it off.

May and Graham observing this, and determined not to be outdone in any manner, dashed up at full speed, and calling to Winship to "look out," leaped the gun at a bound, the latter rolling off and under it, thus typifying the first dismount. Not the least daunted or obstinate, he quickly remounted his fiery iron steed and continued the *ad libitum* salute. May was not to be thus beaten. Dismounting, he straddled the breech of the piece in front of Winship and crowded him back so as to clear the vent, the gunners entering into the sport with lively zeal. And here were these two men struggling with each other for the privilege of firing the gun with his lighted cigar!

And thus this wild, improvised carnival was kept up the livelong day. And yet, notwithstanding that champagne and whiskey flowed like water, no one seemed to be the worse for it. The gladness and the joy which pervaded the command counterbalanced the effects of the stimulants imbibed in such quantities. Not an accident happened; nor was there a cross word spoken throughout the day. All previous quarrels and feuds were forgotten in the general rejoicing. The extravagant scenes enacted beggars description; and when the mind reverts back across the wide gap of years, one stands astonished at the impulses this extraordinary reaction occasioned. The remount was more like the raising of Lazarus from the tomb by our Saviour and the sudden rejoicing of his attendant kinsmen than any other event I can compare it to. The art of pen painting fails me; and I must e'en leave to the imagination a multitude of extravagances enacted that day at this remote frontier post.

Gen. Harney's ball at night, as a *coup de grace* after the equestrian exercises of the day, brought together an assemblage of officers in full uniform, than whom no regiment in the service could boast a finer physique. The brave and noble Harney, in his gay uniform, setting off admirably his stalwart frame. He stood, amidst the throng of compeers, peerless in the grace of his magnificent proportions, and dispensing the hospitalities of his house with a gracious hand. May, and Graham, and Rogers, and Inge, and Hardee, all bordering upon six feet four and magnificently proportioned. The Great Frederick would have found but little difficulty in recruiting his regiment of Grenadiers. Seven of them aggregated near forty-four feet! Seth Thornton was there, too, a perfect type, in proportions, of his ancestor, John Randolph. The *preux chevalier* of the regiment, he was universally esteemed. And the poet, Saunders, a chief among us, "takin' notes."

The ladies bore their part well, and depicted themselves as became the wives and daughters of such proud and gallant men. Attired in the very best their wardrobes afforded, they tripped the light fantastic toe to the "stable call" waltz, oft repeated by the band, and each vied with the other in amiability.

The ball was prolonged into the "wee sma' hours," and after we retired many of us felt an unconscionable thirst; but sought in vain for the wherewith. The supplies in garrison had all been exhausted. At length it was suggested that Doctor Jarvis might possibly have a store in reserve. So, proceeding to his quarters outside, and finding the door locked, we clambered in through the window, and found the good Doctor prone upon the lounge, in full uniform, and sound asleep. We attempted to rouse him up, but without effect. At length one of us whispered into his ear: "Doctor! Doctor! where's the demijohn?" "In frock coat pocket," he muttered, half sleeping, half waking. The Doctor was slightly thumped in regard to liquor. Repeating the question, the muttered, incoherent reply was invariably the same: "In frk coat pocket." We soon comprehended that the key of the closet in which his demijohn was stored was in his frock coat pocket, and we were not slow in helping ourselves.

Horses for the remount were purchased by contract at Jefferson Barracks, and inspected by Lieuts. Fowler, Hamilton, and Wm. Steele, two of the best rough riders in the regiment, and fifteen enlisted men, the whole sent West for that purpose. They were delivered by the contractors at Fort Jesup at \$42.50 per head.

When Colonel Twiggs arrived from Washington, the regiment gave him a reception worthy of the occasion, and a dinner party that might have graced a more Eastern community. May and Fowler Hamilton sang for his especial edification:

That spinning wheel! that good old wheel!

in which they pretend to be highly incensed, the one with the other, and the Colonel, for the first time in his life, was caught; he remonstrated with them for quarrelling on such an occasion.

The training of the new horses to military noises, and accustoming them to the ranks, occupied our attention during the next six months; and our elation, and untiring industry in drill, may readily be conceived. The bill for the annexation of Texas was being discussed in Congress, and we anticipated active and honorable service soon.

For the purpose of acquiring reliable and distinct knowledge of the resources of Texas, with a view to its early occupancy by our troops, Capt. Waggaman, an officer of the Commissary Dept., was despatched from Washington to penetrate the country from the Sabine River to Houston and report its character and the nature and extent of its resources. Waggaman made the journey, and made a most unfavorable report, that the settlements were sparse, and that American horses would die of "Spanish fever." When the annexation bill passed, General Taylor was ordered to occupy the extreme Western frontier with the brigade that had been assembled at and near Fort Jesup, and in view of Capt. Waggaman's report he was moreover directed at his discretion to dismount the 2d Dragoons and convey them to Corpus Christi by sea and there remount them on native horses! Heavens, what calamity were we next to hear of! Spanish fever! There was not a private in the ranks that did not know that this was a myth, and as for forage, we all knew that the plains of Western Texas teemed with the most luxuriant and nutritious grasses. General Taylor, in his stubborn will, and not having a very high appreciation of cavalry, had determined to dismount us; and was only prevented by the united and earnest appeal of the Colonel and his officers. The regiment pledged itself to replace every horse lost by "Spanish fever." And thus we escaped a second dismount.

A NAVAL MUNCHAUSEN.

M. de St. Brieuc has just written a work called *Jobie le Corsaire*, which, we are assured, contains a series of true scenes, not the least imaginary. Baron Munchausen, in travelling through some strange land, saw a number of persons hanging from the branches of trees; and on asking who they were, was informed that they were individuals who had been guilty of describing countries they had never visited and scenes they had never witnessed. The veracious Baron said that the scamps had been properly treated. We fear that M. de St. Brieuc would have been very expeditiously strung up, had he been caught in the above mentioned country. Let us take, for example, his account of the sinking of the *Vengeur*, on the glorious 1st of June. We first have the *Vengeur* attacked by three English ships, and so ill-treated that 999 vessels out of 1,000 would have struck. Not so the *Vengeur*. "No! here commences a long act of heroism, which I believe in my soul was never equalled. Our crew, without any orders, by instinct, jumped on board the *Brunswick*, and without firing a shot, with sabre, hatchet, and poniard, massacred all the English who did not seek refuge below, in the twinkling of an eye. Our sailors tried, but in vain, to set fire to the powder magazine. But the *Vengeur* was now attacked by two other ships. Our men therefore left the *Brunswick*, rushed at them, killed nearly half of them, and drove the remainder back into their vessels. The deck of the *Vengeur* was so encumbered with dead bodies, pools of blood, parcels of brains, and pools of intestines, that the whole crew had to set to work to clear it, throwing into the sea all who appeared to be dead, and carrying the wounded below. The English had retreated to a short distance. The command of the *Vengeur* now devolved upon Francois de Bozec, a regular sea-wolf. Seeing with what success we had boarded the *Brunswick*, and how unsuccessful was the attempt of the English to board the *Vengeur*, De Bozec determined to bear down on the enemy." The English, however, having the wind, kept at a distance, and after a tremendous amount of firing, the poor *Vengeur* at last had her rudder disabled. The fighting became faster and more furious. The three English sailed past the *Vengeur*, each pouring in a broadside. De Bozec had his two legs carried away, and fell flat on his stomach; he raised himself on his hands, and as-

sumed the attitude of a sphinx. "Show me my legs," he cried. A surgeon said that amputation was necessary. De Bozec asked how long the operation would take, and on being informed that bandaging and all would occupy about an hour, called the captain of the foretop, Le Hegaret, and thus spoke:—"Jean, take thy boarding-axe, and lop me off that." Jean hesitated at first, but at last obeyed the order of his chief, who then directed that he should be stuck in a half-barrel of brandy. After tossing off a glass of brandy, he continued in that position to fight his ship. At length, the "three Goddems" proved too much for the heroic *Vengeur*, which began to fill. At this critical juncture, De Bozec held a council of war. "The Goddems," he said, "ask me to strike. I say no. There are no bullets here. Will you strike, yes or no? I leave you perfectly free; but I shall blow out the brains of the first man who speaks." The crew shouted, "Vive le commandant, mort aux Anglais!" The colors, shot away once, were nailed to the mast. A graphic description is then given of the *Vengeur* going down, with all hands on board, to the cry of "Vive la République!" A number of men, however, were picked up by English and French boats, and among the rest the gallant De Bozec in his half-barrel, who, taken on board the French Admiral's vessel, was heartily embraced by Villaret-Joyeuse. This is the substance of M. de St. Brieuc's narrative, as contained in a long extract published by the *Figaro*, for the versatity of which the editor vouches.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

General Armstrong's lecture at Washington April 29th on the methods and results of Indian education at Hampton, Va., was listened to by a large and distinguished audience. He said Government is now paying for that service; that the Government is now expending about \$500,000 per year for Indian education; that the Hampton and Carlisle schools, together teaching 400 Indian youths to be teachers and examples to their race at an average cost of \$225 each per annum; that the pupils are taught the simple English branches, but that they devote the most of their time to farm labor and mechanical pursuits. Last October, he said, the Hampton school sent back to their homes thirty educated Indians, seven of whom are now school teachers, and the rest farmers and mechanics, each earning \$15 to \$20 per month, and giving general satisfaction. He said that the Indians at the Hampton and Carlisle schools are making a large part of the shoes, harness, and tinware needed by the Indian Department for shipment to the Indian country. He referred to the Sioux children of both sexes as being exceedingly apt in their studies, quick to learn trades, neat in their habits, and very earnest to learn the "white man's ways." He maintained that no Indian would fight the Government that is educating his child. In conclusion, Gen. Armstrong strongly urged the importance of extending Indian education, and said "hundreds of Indian children" are eager to come East for an education, but cannot be accommodated. Bringing them East gives them the best lesson in civilization, which they can understand only by seeing it.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT MEPPEN.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* writes that naval artillery experiments of an apparently highly important character took place a few days ago at Messrs. Krupp's great shooting ground near Meppen. Trials were made with both new cannons and projectiles. A new shell called a "torpedo shell," was fired from a 21-centimetre gun. This shell is stated to afford a practical solution of a problem which has long engaged the attention of artillerists, namely, to construct missiles which, after piercing the object aimed at, shall explode with torpedo-like effect. Of the new guns experimented with the most important was the pivot cannon, specially destined for the equipment of gun-boats. The pivot, upon the top of which the cannon is fixed, is prolonged right down into the hold of the vessel, where it is turned, and so moves with it the cannon above in any direction. This contrivance, it is asserted, quite obviates any rebound, even after the firing of a heavy charge. It also contributes greatly to insure the success of aim, and at the same time gives increased velocity to the projectiles. This pivot system may, it is stated, even when the guns are of a large bore—such as thirty, thirty-five or forty centimetres—be employed for the equipment of small gun-boats. It is estimated that the cost and equipment of each of these pivot gun-boats would not be more than a tenth of a large frigate, and it is insisted that they would be far more effective instruments of destruction, on account of their swiftness and the facility with which they are managed.

THE "Imperial autumn manoeuvres" of the German army, or the manoeuvres at which the Emperor will himself be present, will be carried out this year in September by the 5th and 6th Army Corps, the former being the corps stationed in the districts of Posen and Liegnitz, the latter being quartered in the Province of Silesia. The programme of the exercises to be carried out in the presence of the Emperor comprises a grand parade and march-past, an attack by each corps upon an indicated enemy, and finally three days manoeuvring one corps against the other. The special cavalry manoeuvres will also this year be carried out on an extended scale, and pontooning work will be carried out for three weeks near Coblenz on the Rhine by eleven companies of engineers.

The British troop ship *Orontes* is expected at Kingston, Jamaica, May 26, from Malta, with the relief for the Fourth King's Own, now stationed there. The *Orontes* after leaving Kingston will go to Trinidad and embark the detachment stationed there.

THE ARMY.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, President and Commander-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, Adj't-General.
Henry T. Crook, Chief Clerk, War Department (on leave).
John Tweedale, Acting Chief Clerk.

Brig.-General D. B. Sacket, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swain, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier General R. Macfie, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Brigadier General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier General William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.* John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Plaist, A. A.-G.
Troop—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; B. 3d Cavalry; D. E. F.
M., 10th Cavalry; G, 7th Cavalry; M, 8th Cavalry; 13th Inf., 14th.
15th, 20th Inf.; 23d and 24th Infantry; P. 2d Artillery.
District of New Mexico.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry;
A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.* C. C. Augur: Hdqrs, San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A.-G.
Troop—8th (except M) and 10th Cavalry; 1st, 16th, 19th, and 20th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.* A. H. Terry: Hdqrs, Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Brock, A. Adj't.-Gen.
Troop—9th and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th,
18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Rufer, 18th Infantry commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATEAU.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Crook: Hdqrs, Omaha, Neb. Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G.

Troop—3d (exc pt G) and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 9th Inf.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General* W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. H. Lt. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General* W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Whipple, A. A.-G.

Troop—4th Artillery; A, B, C, D, H, I, K, L, and M, 2d Artillery;

A, 3d Artillery; G, 1st Artillery; 5th Artillery; 10th Inf.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen.* H. J. Hunt, Col. h. Artillery: Hdqrs, New Port Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

Troop—3d Artillery, excepting A; Batt. E, G, 2d Art.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Troop—C, G, and I, 1st Cavalry; 1st Artillery, excepting G; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqrs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G.

Troop—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; E and I, 1st Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General* O. B. Willcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.

Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A.-G. Mail, via Lathrop, Cal.

Troop—M, 1st Cav.; 6th Cav.; A, 8th Inf.; and 12th Inf.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen.* O. O. Howard: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y. J. W. Maj.-Gen.* O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

1st Lt. H. A. Williams, 8th Cav., Dep. Adj't.

Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 5th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.

Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Dep't Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.

L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A.

W. C. Rawlins, Capt. 2d Cav., comdg. Troop D of Instruction.

J. W. Pullman, 1st Lt. 8th Cav., comdg. Troop C of Instruction.

H. S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. 5th Cav., comdg. Troop B of Instruction.

C. G. Ayres, 2d Lieut. 10th Cav., comdg. Troop A of Instruction

and colored detachment.

RENDEROUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

New York City, I.... Capt. E. J. Spaulding, 2d Cav. (on charge).

174 Hudson st., I.... Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav. (in charge).

Philadelphia, Pa., 2005 Market st., I.... Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.

Milwaukee, Wis., 134 3d st.... Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 874 Sharp st.... Capt. T. M. McDonald, 7th Cav.

Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clark st.... Capt. H. H. Crews, 4th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 89 Court st.... 1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd, 8th Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st.... 1st Lt. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 821 Pine st.... 1st Lt. P. S. Bemus, 1st Cav.

Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st.... 1st Lt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS:

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.

Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.

Major Henry C. Wood, Ass't. Adj't.-Gen.

DEPOT:

David's Island, N. Y. H. Col. H. M. Black, 2d Inf.

Lt. Col. J. S. Marion, 20th Inf.

Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, 1st Inf.

Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.

Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf.

Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.

Capt. H. L. Belcher, A. Q. M.

Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.

Capt. Surg. L. M. Mauz, U. S. A.

Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf. (temporary).

1st Lt. H. H. Ketcham, 23d Inf.

1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.

1st Lt. Geo. L. Lee, 19th Inf.

1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.

1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf.

1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.

1st Lt. F. H. Ebin, 21st Inf.

1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.

2d Lt. R. F. Hacock, 2d Inf. (temp.).

Capt. John L. Lovett, 18th Inf.

A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steiglers, U. S. A.

A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants, U. S. A. A. A. Surg. W. J. Wakeman, U. S. A.

RINDENBOURG.

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway.... Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Infan'ty.

Baltimore, Md., 216 W. Pratt st.... Capt. J. A. Snyder, 22d Inf.

N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St.... Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 11th Inf.

Philadelphia, Pa., 3349 Market st.... Capt. Fred. W. Crandall, 24th Inf.

Pittsburg, Pa., 285 Penn Ave.... 1st Lt. W. H. McElroy, 8th Inf.

Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st.... Capt. William Badger, 6th Inf.

Springfield, Ill., 230 S. 6th street.... Capt. Wm. H. McLaughlin, 18th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st.... Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.

Washington, D. C., 1216 F street.... Captain G. A. Parington, 9 Cav.

OFFICERS ON MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE ENLISTING FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Capt. H. W. Wessells, Jr., 133 S. 2d street, Milwaukee, Wis.

SINCE the sheet containing the list of officers on General Recruiting Service, published above, went to press we have notification of the following changes: At David's Island, Surgeon A. A. Woodhull has succeeded Surgeon Jaquett, and Assistant Surgeon Mau has left. At Columbus Barracks, Additional Acting Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wakeman, U. S. A. In the list of rendezvous, Major Corbin, A. A. G., has taken temporary charge of that at Washington, in place of Captain Purington, relieved.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

[The Indian uprising in Arizona has necessitated the ordering of some troops there from other Departments; but as the movements are now taking place, and the troops will probably only be required until the troubles are over, we continue to report them as at their permanent stations.—ED. JOURNAL.]

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cuyler Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Boise Bks., I. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fort Hallie, Nev. A. B. C. E. K. Ft. Walla Walla. G. Fort McDermitt, Nev. D. Ft. Lvpwai, Idaho Ter. H. Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter. F. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. I. Ft. Halleck, Nev. M. Presidio, Cal. L. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Al-Xander, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Brineau, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Fort Ellis, M. T.

A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T. C. * F. G. I. M. Ft. Custer, M. T. H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T. E. Fort Keogh, M. T.

* On detached service at Terry's Landing.

3d Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, comdg.; Lieut. Col. W. B. Royal, d. s. Omaha; Major A. W. Evans, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Major C. H. Cariton, on sick leave; Major J. W. Mason, Fort Washakie, W. T.

A. M. Fort McKinney, Wy. T. H. I. Fort Fred Steele, Wy. T. D. E. N. Fort Washakie, Wy. T. C. F. G. L. Fort D. A. Russell, B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. T.

4th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg., Dist. of N. Mexico and regt.; Lt. Colon I. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort S. I. L. T.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M. B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M. E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.

Col. W. Merritt, comdg.; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Ft. Sidney, Neb., on leave; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Maj. V. K. Hart, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; Major E. V. Summer, Fort Robinson, Neb.

A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. C. E. L. Fort Sidney, Neb. B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Apache, A. T.

Colonel E. A. Carr, on leave; Lieut. Col. George W. Schofield, comdg.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Bidde, Fort Apache, A. T.; Major D. Perry, Fort Thomas, A. T.

F. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort Huachuca, A. T. B. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. H. Fort Whipple, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T. I. Fort McDowell, A. T. E. K. Fort Apache, A. T. A. D. Camp at Chiricahua Mts., A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, Governor of Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Lt.-Col. E. Oils, comdg.; Maj. J. G. Tiford, Ft. Lincoln; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.

A. C. K. H. M. Fort Meade. I. K. Fort Totten, D. T. B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. T. H. Neill, d. s., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweitzer, comdg.; Major D. R. Cledenin, Ft. Brown, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Fort Clark, Tex.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

A. C. D. R. G. K. L. Fort Clark. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. H. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex. E. Fort Duncan, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, E. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Ft. Riley, Kans.; Major A. P. Morrow, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Fort Riley, Kan.

A. Fort Elliot, Tex. B. E. Fort Hays, Kas. C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. E. I. Fort Reno, I. T. F. K. Cantanton North Fork Canadian River, I. T.

10th Cavalry—Hdqrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Col. B. H. Grerson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Texas; Major C. B. McLean, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major N. B. McLaughlin, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Concho, Tex.

A. C. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex. B. G. L. Fort Stockton, Tex. D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Colonel F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieut. Col. G. P. Andrews, commanding; Major J. Mendenhall, on d. s., N. Y. City; Heavy Art. Board; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major E. Bainbridge, en route to California.

A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Fort Canby, Wash. T. B. F. H. Fort Point, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va. C. K. L. Presidio, Cal. M. Point San Jose, Cal. I. Fort Stevens, Oreg.

2d Artillery—Hdqrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson; Major J. C. Tidball, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Maj. J. McMillan, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major L. L. Langdon, Fort McHenry, Md.

A. T. B. C. D. H. Wab. Barracks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md. G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdqrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. G. W. Getty, d. s., Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. G. A. De Rusy, comdg.; Major R. L. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major A. M. Randol.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. B. E. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. C. I. Little Rock Bks., Ark. D. F. St. Augustine, Fla.

4th Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. A. P. Howe; Lieut. Col. C. L. Best, commanding, with station at Fort Warren, Mass.; Major A. Piper, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Madison Bks., N. Y.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va. B. T. D. E. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. H. K. Madison Bks., N. Y. F. G. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Proble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdqrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. H. J. Hunt, Newport Bks., Ky., d. s., comdg. Dept. South; Lieut. Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. comdg.; Major R. Arnold, Governor's Island N. Y. H.; Major H. W. Closon, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Major H. H. Jackson, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. A. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. D. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y. B. T. G. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. I. Fort Niagara, N. Y. C. Fort Monroe, Va. E. Plattsburg, Bks., N. Y.

* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

A. B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y. I. INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. W. R. Shaffer, comdg.; Lt.-Col. W. H. Brown, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major H. M. Lazelle, West Point, N. Y.

A. I. Fort Stockton, Tex. B. C. D. E. F. G. K. Fort Davis, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. F. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Colville, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Spokane, W. T.

A. B. E. F. G. I. Fort Cœur d'Alene. D. K. Fort Spokane, W. T. C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. B. Brooke, on d. s., Magaz. Gun Board; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, comdg.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.

A. F. G. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T. B. D. H. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.

Col. W. P. Carlin; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, comdg.; Major L. D. De Russy, on leave.

G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T. E. H. Fort Bridger, W. T. F. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. D. Huston, Jr., on leave; Lieut. Col. J. N. G. Whistler, comdg.; Major R. L. Morris, Ft. Keogh, M. T., on sick leave.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Col. A. M. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, Ft. Cameron, U. T.; Major E. G. Bush.

C. G. Fort Cameron, Utah T. D. F. G. H. Ft. Thorneburg, Utah B. Ft. Hail, Idaho.

7th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Bedford, D. T.; Major D. H. Brotherton, Fort Stevenson, D. T., on leave.

A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T. C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn. F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T. D. Cantonon Bad Lands, Dak.

8th Infantry—Hdqrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kantz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. D. Wilkins, on leave; Major W. W. Sanders, Fort Snelling, Minn.

A. San Diego Bks., Cal. E. Fort Gaston, Cal. B. I. K. Benicia Bks., Cal. G. Fort Halleck, Nev. C. F. D. Angel Island, Cal. H. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. Jas. Van Vost, absent sick; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, comdg., with station at Fort McKinney, W. T.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort Omaha, Neb.

E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. G. Fort Robinson, Neb. B. Fort Niobrara, Neb. H. Fort Sidney, Neb. C. D. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. A. H. I. Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major J. C. Copinger, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich. B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Portor, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. W. H. Wood, New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, comdg.; Major C. G. Bartlett, Ft. Sully, D. T.

A. D. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Custer, M. T. B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. K. Fort Bennett, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdqrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.

Col. O. B. Willcox, on det. serv. comdg. Dept. Ariz.-na; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte, on sick leave; Maj. M. A. Cochran, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg. regiment.

A. Fort Mojave, A. T. B. F. Whipple Bks., A. T. D. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Camp Thomas, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. K. A. Crofton, Fort Stanton, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Wingate, N. M.

A. D. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. B. F. G. H. Unc. mpahgare, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

14th Infantry—Hdqrs., White River Agency, Col.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompagre, Col.; Major M. Bryant, Camp White River Agency.

A. B. C. G. I. Camp on White River, Col. D. F. G. H. Unc. mpahgare, Col. E. Camp on Snake River, Wy. T.

15th Infantry—Hdqrs., Fort Lewis, Col.

Col. G. P. Buell, comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Lyon, Col.

A. E. F. G. H. Fort Lewis, Col. C. D. K. Fort Lyon, Col. B. Fort Garland, N. M.

16th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.

Col. G. Pennypacker, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Ft. McKavett, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort McKavett, Tex.

A. B. C. F. G. I. Fort Concho, Tex. D. E. G. H. I. K. Ft. McKavett.

17th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.

A. D. H. B. Fort Yates, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Assinniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Rager, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. Guido Illes, Ft. Assinniboine, M. T.; Maj. J. S. Poland, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T. B. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

19th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, on sick leave; Major R. H. Offley, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

A. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

B. C. D. E. G. K. Ft. Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. S. Mason, d. s., Columbus Bks., O.; Major C. R. Layton, Fort Dodge, Kas.

A. Fort Wallace, Kas. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. I. G. Fort Hays, Kas.

21st Infantry—Hdqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Lapwai, I. T.

A. B. L. Fort Lapwai, I. T. E. F. G. H. K. Vancouver Barracks.

22d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major E. W. Smith, Fort Clark, Tex.

A. E. H. San Antonio, Tex. D. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

B. C. G. I. E. Ft. Clark.

23d Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, on d. s., David's Island, N. Y. H.; Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge, A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

A. B. D. E. Fort Union, N. M. I. Fort Reno, I. T.

C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, on leave; Major R. F. O'Belne, Fort Elliott, Tex.

A. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdqrs., Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. M. Blunt, Fort Reno, D. T.; Major Joseph Bush, on sick leave.

A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Wash. T. B. F. Fort Supply, Ind. T.

C. E. Fort Hale, Wash. T.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., April 27, 1882.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolutions of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

I. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to release a right of way across lands of the United States at Plattsburgh, New York. Approved March 28, 1882.

II. AN ACT to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Bvt. Major-Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. Army, chairman and disbursing officer of the special Utah Commission appointed under act of Congress of May 3, 1878. Approved March 31, 1882.

III. AN ACT authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River, at or near Arrow Rock, Missouri. Approved April 1, 1882.

IV. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to use rations for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Mississippi River. Approved April 1, 1882.

V. AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to sell the military barracks, and the lands upon which they are located, in the city of Savannah, Ga.

Lient-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is announced as Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East (S. O. 4, May 1, M. D. A.)

Col. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. Gen., will proceed to the "Crown Hill National Cemetery," at Indianapolis, Ind., on public business (S. O. 78, April 29, D. E.)

SUBSTINCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Thomas Wilson, C. S., Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept. of the Platte, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., on public business (S. O. 41, April 25, D. P.)

During the temporary absence of Lient. Dorst, 4th Cav., Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., Chief C. S. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will have charge of the Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.'s Office (S. O. 55, April 26, D. M.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. T. G. Ricketts, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Camp on White River, Colo., for duty (S. O. 87, April 26, D. M.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, Asst. Surg., is further extended twenty days (S. O., April 29, D. D.)

Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Boise Barracks, Idaho Ty., May 3 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

Capt. Samuel Q. Robinson, member G. C.-M. at Fort Spokane, Wash. Ty., April 24 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

Capt. Chas. L. Hoisemann, member, and 1st Lieut. William W. Gray, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. Ty., April 19 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner and Samuel Q. Robinson will report to the C. O., Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for temporary duty; the latter will proceed to Fort Spokane, W. T., and report to the C. O. for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. T. T. Cabaniss, who will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., relieving A. A. Surg. J. E. Gandy, who will then report to the Medical Director of the Dept. of the Columbia for annullment of contract (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

A. A. Surg. G. V. Pettes was ordered to accompany Co. A, 8th Inf., to Dragoon Summit, A. T., for field service (S. O. 58, April 22, D. A.)

Par. 3, S. O. 12, c. a., Dept. of Arizona, is modified as follows: The contract of A. A. Surg. D. B. Hoffman will be annulled, to date from Jan. 30, 1882 (S. O. 60, April 25, D. A.)

The C. O., Fort Huachuca, A. T., will order Asst. Surg. J. de B. W. Gardiner and an escort of ten men to proceed to such point and at such time as may be designated by Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cav. (S. O. 60, April 25, D. A.)

Leave of absence for six months is granted Major John W. Williams, Surg. (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Chas. F. Farrington, tried by G. C.-M. for violation of 63d Article of War, disobedience of orders, violation of 31st, 32d, and 62d Articles of War, and for desertion, was found guilty and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting to the United States all pay and allowances now due, or which may become due, and to be confined in such military prison as the Department Commander may designate, for the period of seven years." Proceedings, findings, and sentence approved. Sentence to be duly executed, to take effect April 20, 1882. The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as the place of confinement (G. C.-M. O. 10, April 29, D. P.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for one month, to take effect after completion of certain payments on rolls of April 30, 1882, or about June 1, next, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Major L. O. Dewey, Paymaster, Fort Worth, Tex. (S. O. 42, April 24, D. T.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein designated and pay the troops thereto as follows: Major W. A. Rucker, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Snelling, Minn., and the General Service detachment at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota. Major J. P. Willard, at Fort Meade, D. T. Major A. E. Bates, at Forts Pembina, Totten, Abraham Lincoln, Yates, and Stevenson, and Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T. Majors J. E. Blaine and W. H. Comegys will make the payments in the District of Montana. Major Alexander Sharp, at Forts Randall, Hale, Sully, Bennett, and Sisseton, D. T. Major George W. Baird, at Forts Keogh and Custer, and Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 68, April 27, D. D.)

The time indicated for the change of station of Major Daniel R. Larned, as announced in par. 2, Dept. of the Columbia, S. O. 35, c. a., is extended to May 5 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

Major John B. Keefer, member G. C.-M. at Boise Barracks, Idaho Ty., May 3 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

The payments to troops of the Dept. of California on the masters of April 30 are assigned as follows: Major Frank M. Cox, Paymaster, Benicia Barracks and Arsenal, also Forts Bidwell, Hallie, and McDermit. Major James R. Roche, Paymaster, Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco, and Fort Point San Jose, also Fort Gaston. Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, Angel and Alcatraz Islands, also Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 75, April 25, M. D. P.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereto to April 30: Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, Deputy Paymaster-General, at West Point, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y. H.; Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Major Charles J. Sprague, at Fort Schuyler and Willet's Point, N. Y. H.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va. Major Peter P. G. Hall, at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Forts Porter and Niagara, N. Y. Major E. H. Brooke, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Forts Mackinac and Brady, Mich. Major Charles I. Wilson, at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.; Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. Major William Arthur, at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; National Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me. (S. O. 78, April 29, D. E.)

The following assignment of Paymasters in the Dept. of the Columbia for payment of troops on the muster rolls of April 30 is made: Major William H. Eckels, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Ordnance Depot, Forts Canby, W. T., Stevens, Ore., and Townsend, W. T. Major John B. Keefer, Boise Barracks, and Forts Lapwai, I. T., and Walla Walla, W. T. Major Daniel R. Larned, Forts Cour d'Alene, I. T., Coeur d'Alene, and Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 53, April 19, D. C.)

Major William F. Tucker, Jr., Paymaster, will report in person, by May 12, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the South for temporary duty to pay the troops at stations in that department in the order hereinafter named, viz.: Jackson Barracks, La.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Fort Barrancas, St. Augustine, and Fort Brooke, Fla., and Augusta Arsenal, Ga. After which Major Tucker will return to his station in Washington, D. C. (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. S. E. Blunt, Chief Ord. Officer, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., on public business (S. O. 67, April 26, D. D.)

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Benjamin H. Gilbreth, ordnance storekeeper

is further extended until further orders on account of sickness (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

Capt. John A. Kress, in charge of the office of the Act. Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post (S. O. 62, April 17, D. C.)

CHAPLAINS.—Par. 1, Dept. of the Columbia, S. O. 43, c. a., is so amended as to authorize Post Chaplain David Wills to delay fifteen days at Walla Walla, W. T., in addition to the delay at Medical Lake, as therein provided (S. O. 47, April 6, D. C.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Post Chaplain George A. England (S. O. 41, April 25, D. P.)

SIGNAL SERVICE.—1st Class Pvt. Frederick C. Pratz, now in Washington, D. C., will proceed to Ocean City, Md., and reopen the repair station of the Signal Service at that point. 1st Class Pvt. Almerico Zappone will be relieved from duty at Silver City, N. M. 1st Class Pvt. Edward A. Evans, from duty at Williamsport, Penn., and Sergt. Richard R. Herman, from duty at Florence, Ariz. Ty., and they will report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty in his office (S. O., April 27, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Troop M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., prepared for field service, was ordered to leave San Francisco, Cal., April 23, for the Dept. of Arizona. The C. O. will learn his destination en route (S. O. 74, April 22, M. D. P.)

Major George H. Hunt, president, and 2d Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, member, G. C.-M. at Boise Bks, Idaho T., May 3 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

Candidate Sergt. John Stafford, Troop K, will repair to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, on or before April 28, and in compliance with requirements of A. R. 33, report to the President of the Board convened by virtue of par. 2 of this order (S. O. 49, April 13, D. C.)

Par. 3, S. O. 49, D. C., directing candidate Sergt. John Stafford, Troop K, to repair to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia or before April 28, is countermanded (S. O. 51, April 15, D. C.)

2d Lieut. William S. Scott, member, G. C.-M. convened at Boise Bks, I. T., by virtue of par. 3, S. O. 50, D. C. (S. O. 51, April 15, D. C.)

Services of Troop C.—Troop C, 1st Cavalry, arrived at Fort Bidwell, Cal., after an absence of seven months' field service in Arizona, and will march, as soon as the condition of the roads admit, to its future station, Fort Walla Walla, W. T. The troop experienced hard service during its stay in Arizona, which the Commanding General fittingly recognized by the following letter, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, March 20, 1882. |

To the Commanding Officer Troop C, 1st Cavalry, through Commanding Officer Fort Huachuca, A. T. :

Sir: In relieving your command from further duty in this Department, the Department Commander desires me to express to the officers and men serving with it, his appreciation of and thanks for the services rendered by them since the close of the Indian hostilities, in scouting the Mexican frontier and through Dragoon Mountains, to guard against the approach of hostile Indians, and the cheerfulness with which have been borne the discomforts resulting from so prolonged a stay away from your proper station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. N. BENJAMIN, Asst. Adjutant-General.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

1st Lieut. Colon Angur, 2d Cav., A. D. C., is relieved from further duty with the 8th Cav. at Fort Clark, Tex., and will return to Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 43, April 26, D. T.)

Capt. William C. Rawolle will be relieved from duty at Jefferson Bks, Mo., and as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at that post by S. O. 4, Jan. 6, 1882, W. D. He will then join his troop in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward to Fort Custer, M. T., in charge of 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., now en route to that post for this duty, all unassigned recruits for the 2d Cav. now at Fort Snelling, for assignment to the troops of that regiment at Forts Custer and Ellis. The C. O. Fort Snelling will also forward with this party all recruits and casualties at that post for Forts Keogh, Custer, A. Lincoln, and Yates (S. O. 66, April 24, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

The following changes in the stations of troops in the Dept. of Platte will take place at once: Troop D, from Fort Sanders, W. T., to Fort Washakie, W. T.; Troop E, from Fort Fred Steele, W. T., to Fort Washakie, W. T.; Troop F, from Fort Washakie, W. T., to Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Troop K, from Fort Washakie, W. T., to Fort Sanders, W. T. (S. O. 42, April 28, D. P.)

1st Lieut. George F. Chase, having relinquished the delay granted him in par. 4, S. O. 50, March 3, 1882, W. D., for service with his regiment, now under orders for active operations, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., on public business, and will then join his troop in the field (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte will order the 3d Cav., with proper camp and garrison equipage, fifteen wagons with teams, and twenty days' rations, by rail to Deming Station, N. M. The C. O. of the regiment will make timely report, by telegraph, for instructions to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 5, May 1, M. D. M.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Col. R. S. Mackenzie, comdg. Dist. of New Mexico, accompanied by 1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, Adj't. 4th Cav., A. A. Adj't.-Gen. of the District, will proceed on public business to El Paso, Tex., and such points in Southern New Mexico as he may deem necessary, and return (S. O. 56, April 26, D. N. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

The telegraphic instructions of April 21, directing Major James Biddle to proceed to Fort Apache, via Holbrook, A. T., and assume command of that post, are confirmed (S. O. 59, April 24, D. A.)

The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Wilcox Station, Ariz. T., for the 6th Cav. (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Q. M. Sergt. Fred. Myers, recently promoted, and now at Fort Totten, D. T., will be sent to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., for duty (S. O. 67, April 26, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month. 2d Lieut. J. F. Bell, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 66, April 24, D. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. James M. Ropes, Adj't., five months (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. post of San Antonio, Tex., will forward Private Julius Steinmeyer, Troop D (an insane soldier), to Washington, D. C., for admission of the soldier to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 43, April 26, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Capt. George A. Purington will be relieved from duty on general recruiting service in Washington, D. C., to take effect May 5, 1882. Upon being relieved Capt. Purington will revert to his status of sick leave of absence (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Leave Extended.—Major Anson Mills, eighteen days (S. O. 42, April 24, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

2d Lieut. John L. Chamberlin is detailed as member G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 33, M. D. P., vice 2d Lieut. William C. Rafferty, relieved (S. O. 75, April 25, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, A. D. C., is relieved as Q. M. and A. C. S. at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Atlantic and Dept. of East, and at Fort Columbus (S. O. 18, May 1, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific, 1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, Fort Point San Jose, Cal. (S. O. 73, April 20, M. D. P.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. James E. Wilson, president; Capt. John McGilvray, 1st Lieuts. John C. Scouting, Alexander D. Schenck, Medemore Crawford, Jr., 2d Lieuts. Lotus Niles, E. St. J. Greble, members, and 2d Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Washington Bks, D. C., May 1 (S. O. 77, April 28, D. E.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

Capt. J. M. Lancaster, St. Augustine, Fla., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., to be present at that place on May 15 for the purpose of attending a competitive drill of the artillery and infantry companies of the 4th Brigade, S. O. V. T. (S. O. 47, May 1, D. S.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Albion P. Howe.

1st Lieut. George G. Greenough, now in Washington, D. C., en route to join his battery, will repair to Jefferson Bks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will return to Washington, D. C., and report to the Adj't.-Gen. (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. Samuel M. Mills is detailed as Q. M. and A. C. S. at Hdqrs M. D. A. and Dept. of East, and at the post of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 18, May 1, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. A. W. Vogdes, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 79, May 1, D. E.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas will order the 1st Inf., with proper camp and garrison equipage, ten wagons with teams, and twenty days' rations, by rail to Deming Station, N. M. The C. O. of the regiment will make timely report by telegraph, for instructions to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona (G. O. 4, April 29, M. D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. William E. Dougherty, still further extended ten days (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. William Moffatt will proceed from his present station to Fort Coville, W. T., for duty with one of the companies of his regiment stationed at that post (S. O. 47, April 6, D. C.)

Major Leslie Smith, president; Capt. Samuel McKeever, 1st Lieuts. James Ullo, William J. Turner, 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, members, and 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Spokane, Wash. T., April 24 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

Capt. Henry B. Lowman, Co. B, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. as telegraph operator and repriman on military telegraph lines within the Dept. of Columbia, to date from Feb. 22 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward to Fort Shaw, M. T., under charge of 1st Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch, now en route to Fort Snelling, all recruits for the 3d Inf. now at that post not under other orders, for assignment to the companies of that regiment at Fort Shaw. The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will also forward with this party all recruits and casualties at that post for Forts Stevenson and Buford, D. T., and Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 65, April 22, D. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

The journey performed by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, from Vancouver Bks, W. T., to The Dalles, Ore., on April 5 and 6, was on public business, which are confirmed (S. O. 48, April 7, D. C.)

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Judge-Advocate Dept. of Columbia, will proceed from Vancouver, W. T., to The Dalles, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 51, April 15, D. C.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Leave of Absence.—Eighteen days, to take effect about May 18, 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T. (S. O. 69, April 27, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Co. A (Whitney's), with 30 days' rations, tentage, and fully equipped for field service, will proceed without delay to Dragoon Summit, A. T. (S. O. 58, April 22, D. A.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

2d Lieut. Frederick Wooley will proceed to Fort Mackinac, Mich., and report to the C. O. for temporary Court-martial service, upon the completion of which he will return to his station, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 79, May 1, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Private J. W. Carr, Co. F, is relieved from duty at the U. S. Mil. Tel. station at Camp Poplar River, M. T., and assigned to duty in charge of station at Rocky Point, M. T. (S. O. 66, April 27, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. George S. Wilson, now at San Francisco, Cal., on leave of absence, is appointed Acting Depot Q. M. and A. C. S. at Willcox, A. T., and will proceed to that point (S. O. 58, April 22, D. A.)

Co. G (Norvell's), with 30 days' rations, tentage, and fully equipped for field service, was ordered, April 22, to proceed without delay to the Dragoon Summit, A. T., and the Hospital Steward stationed at Fort McDowell, A. T., to accompany the command (S. O. 58, April 22, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. G. W. Kingsbury, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Arizona, and to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 61, April 27, D. A.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., two months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., May 1, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The C. O. of Fort Wingate, N. M., will grant a furlough for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to Sergt. Eugene Scanlan, Co. G (S. O. 58, April 27, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Sergt. W. J. Bartholomew, Co. B, and Private T. J. Bergold, Co. H, are appointed Hospital Stewards of the 3d Class. The former named will proceed to the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and the latter to Fort Elliott, Tex., for temporary duty in that capacity (S. O. 87, April 26, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, fifteen days (S. O. 67, April 26, D. D.)

1st Lieut. George H. Roach, further extended one month (S. O. 42, April 29, M. D. M.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Capt. George F. Towle is announced as Aide-de-camp to the Brevet Major-General commanding the Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 8, April 27, D. D.)

There being no public quarters available at Fort Snelling, Minn., for Capt. George F. Towle, A. D. C., the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Dakota will hire quarters for him until he can be provided with public quarters (S. O. 69, April 27, D. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Lieut. J. F. Huston will return to his station at Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 89, April 28, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Post Order 75, Vancouver Bks, W. T., directing Capt. William H. Boyle to take charge of the Indian prisoner Oatskin, now in confinement at that post, and conduct him to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and then rejoin his station, is confirmed (S. O. 49, April 13, D. C.)

Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone and 1st Lieut. D. Cormier, members, G. C.-M. at Boise Bks, Idaho T., May 3 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, president; Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Rhee, 2d Lieuts. Sol. E. Sparrow and Charles M. Pruitt, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, Wash. T., April 19 (S. O. 50, April 14, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebstein will, on May 6, conduct a detachment of thirteen recruits to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for assignment to Light Bat. F, 5th Art. (Order 74, May 2, Rec. Dept., David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers will proceed from Fort Townsend, W. T., to Ladner's Landing, B. C., and return, on public business (S. O. 52, April 17, D. C.)

The action of the post commander in ordering 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel from Vancouver Bks, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, on April 14 and 17, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 51 and 53, April 15 and 19, D. C.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. D. B. Wilson, Adj't, Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 66, April 24, D. D.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, and Casualties of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 29, 1882.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Albion P. Howe, 2d Artillery, to be Colonel 4th Artillery, April 19, 1882, vice Brannan, retired.

Major Horatio G. Gibson, 3d Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Artillery, April 19, 1882, vice Howe, promoted.

Captain Alanson M. Randol, 1st Artillery, to be Major 3d Artillery, April 19, 1882, vice Gibson, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Junius W. MacMurray, 1st Artillery, to be Captain, April 19, 1882, vice Randol, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Albert Todd, 1st Artillery, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 19, 1882, vice MacMurray, promoted.

2d Lieutenant George S. Young, 7th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 31, 1882, vice Jackson, appointed Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant George B. Read, 19th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, February 24, 1882, vice Vedder, appointed Quartermaster.

CASUALTIES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Burke (retired)—Died April 24, 1882, at New York City, New York.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Patten (retired)—Died April 28, 1882, at Houlton, Maine.

Captain Eugene B. Gibbs, Assistant Quartermaster—Died April 26, 1882, at New York City, New York.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Townsend, Wash. T., April 19. Detail: Five officers of the 21st Inf., and two of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Spokane, Wash. T., April 24. Detail: Six officers of the 2d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Boise Bks, Idaho T., May 3. Detail: Two officers of the 1st Cav.; two of the 21st Inf.; one of the Pay Dept., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Washington Barracks, D. C., May 1. Detail: Eight officers of the 2d Art.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Inf., at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 52, April 17, D. C.)

Boards of Survey.—Capt. J. B. Irvine, 1st Lieut. W. H. Kell, and 2d Lieut. A. F. Hewitt, 22d Inf., at the San Antonio Lagoon, in April 26 (S. O. 42, April 24, D. T.)

Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.; Asst. Surg. J. O. Skinner, and Capt. J. S. King, 12th Inf., at Whipple Bks, A. T., April 25 (S. O. 58, April 24, D. A.)

Capt. Warren C. Beach, 11th Inf.; Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, 5th Art., at the Subsistence Depot, Army Building, N. Y. City, May 4 (S. O. 80, May 2, D. E.)

Board of Examination.—A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Vancouver Bks, W. T., on May 1, to examine and report upon the qualifications of such non-commissioned officers as may be properly authorized to appear before it, as candidates for appointment as 2d Lieutenant. Detail: Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Inf.; Capt. Albert G. Forse, 1st Cav.; Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Med. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Pierce, Adj't. 21st Inf. (S. O. 49, April 13, D. C.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Major John B. Witcher, Paym., and 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson, 12th Inf., is appointed to meet at Willcox, A. T., April 29, to investigate and report upon the murder of citizens in the Dept. of Arizona—giving names of the killed—during the Indian hostilities occasioned by the late outbreak from the San Carlos Reservation (S. O. 61, April 27, D. A.)

Indian Scouts.—Par. 3, S. O. 51, D. A., relieving Co. D, Indian Scouts (Mills's), from duty at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and directing it to proceed to and take station at Fort Apache, A. T., is suspended until further orders (S. O. 58, April 22, D. A.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread at Fort Keogh, M. T., and at Fort Totten, D. T., is increased to twenty-two ounces, it having been impracticable to raise sufficient vegetables at those posts last season (S. O. 67, April 26, D. D.)

Greatcoats.—Post commanders in the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic are directed to ship to the clothing depot at Philadelphia, Pa., after the 1st of July next, all the greatcoats with unlined capes, on hand at their respective posts, in order that they may be lined and the coats placed in complete and serviceable condition (S. O. 18, May 1, M. D. A.)

Military Prisoners.—In the case of Private George G. Saulsbury, Troop A, 7th Cav., so much of the sentence as remains unexecuted is remitted (G. O.-M. O. 55, April 24, D. D.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Thomas Salmon, Troop K, 5th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 41, April 25, D. P.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Charles Swart, May 1; James H. Moore, May 2; James J. Lilly, May 8; William Blackwell, May 9; Charles H. Mabrey, May 12; Thomas L. Yorke, May 15; Benjamin H. Trout and Frank E. Ficht, May 16, 1882 (S. O. 57, April 26, D. M.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private Willis Walden, Co. H, 16th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 42, April 24, D. T.)

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence, as relates to confinement, in the case of Private John H. Mawarang, Co. K, 1st Inf., is remitted (S. O. 43, April 26, D. T.)

Access to the Posts in N. Y. Harbor.—At the request of several of our subscribers in the vicinity of New York we publish the following latest time tables of the steamer *Chesapeake* (better known as the *Henry Smith*), on military service in New York Harbor:

Leaves Pier 58, North River (foot of Gansevoort street), touching at the Barge Office at the Battery in going to and returning from the Posts.

For Governor's Island—On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

For Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, and David's Island—On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M. and from Governor's Island at 9.45 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves David's Island at about 2 o'clock P. M.

For Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth—On Wednesdays at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. and from Governor's Island at 9.45 A. M. and 4.45 P. M. Leave Fort Hamilton at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. and Fort Wadsworth at 11.15 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.

Bread in the Field.—The attention of the War Department having been called to the question of the importance of providing companies with the means of baking bread in the field, as well as in barracks, the Secretary of War has approved a recommendation that a reasonable number of Dutch ovens be kept on hand at the principal depots for issue by the Subsistence Department, by companies when required to take the field. (Letter A. G. O., April 10, 1882.)

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Columbia.—The Vancouver Independent of April 20 says: Major John A. Kress, Dep. Inspector, left to-day for Fort Stevens, on a tour of official inspection.... The marksmen of Fort Colville killed 133 deer during the past winter, Sgt. E. P. Wells, 2d Inf., scoring 20, the largest number for one man.... Lieut. Fred. G. Schwatka, side-de-camp, heard from at Washington a few days ago, will probably soon start on the return to his station here.... Chas. Dean, 1st Cavalry Band, is reported to have sold his interest in his rifle improvement for \$50,000, the entire interest in the patent selling for \$150,000.... The roads between Fort Cœur d'Alene and Spokane are reported in a frightful condition, and hard to travel over, which will delay telegraph construction to Camp Spokane.... A detachment of men will soon leave Fort Spokane and Spokane Falls, by putting up the insulators and wires.... Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Dept. Judge Advocate, left for the Dalles on Monday morning on business connected with the sale of the old military reservation, and will return to-day.... Private Wm. De Lisle, late telegraph operator at Almonta, who deserted because of being ordered to join his company for duty, was arrested in Portland this week.... Gen. N. A. Miles and family, accompanied by Lieut. O. F. Long, side-de-camp, departed for San Francisco on the steamer of the 17th. Surgeon John Moore, Medical Director of the Department, with his family, left on the same steamer. The purpose of the trip is to meet Gen. Sherman.... Lieut. Frank Greene, of the U. S. Signal Corps was at headquarters this week, returning to his station at Dayton, W. T., on Monday. Lieut. Greene will give personal supervision to putting up the military telegraph line from Fort Spokane Falls to Camp Spokane, and Lieut. Ames, 2d Inf., will have charge of the working party.

Department of the Missouri.—The Leavenworth Times, of April 30, says: One of the officers at the fort has just purchased a group of five of the handsomest pictures to be found in this part of the country, steel engravings, hand colored, elegantly framed. One of them is "Le Deserter." The others are "Defense de la Porte de Longboyan," "Charge de Dragons a' Gravelotte," "Le Bourget," and "L'Alerte.".... John O'Neil, a sergeant at the fort, was arrested last night for carrying concealed weapons. He had a 35 calibre Smith-Wesson, full-cocked when arrested.... Col. G. H. Weeks, U. S. A., left yesterday for San Francisco, Cal.

Department of the Dakota.—The Cheyenne Leader, of April 27, says: Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Infantry, passed through South last, en route to Fort McKinney.... Lieut. French, 3d Cavalry, of the school at Leavenworth, passed through yesterday on his way to Fort Steele, where he will be a witness in the Court-martial of Capt. Walker.

The Pioneer Press, of April 29, says: Capt. O. B. Read, 11th Infantry, for the last two years commanding at Camp Poplar River, M. T., is in the city. He reports all quiet among the Yanktonnais, over whom he has long kept watch if not word.

The Weekly Record, Benton, Montana, of April 13th, says: "Lieut. A. M. Fuller, in command of a paymaster's escort from Fort Assiniboine, is at the Choteau House.... Mr. Leonard B. Jay, for two years a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Assiniboine, has resigned his position and is visiting Benton before going through the Barker and Maginnis mining country. He is registered at the Choteau House.... A warrior bold from Assiniboine panted for the gore of any man in citizen's raiment on Front street this afternoon. His challenge was accepted by Pegleg Tom, who peeled himself for the fray and offered any conditions of war even to fighting with one hand against the warrior's two. There was a deal of dressing and undressing between the two according as the hopes of victory fluctuated in the mind of the Assiniboine knight, and just as war was ready to be waged in earnest a sergeant appeared and the blood-drinking boy in blue was escorted to camp under guard.... Assiniboine deserter named Oakes, was recognized by some of his former comrades in arms to-day, and was arrested. Oakes evidently courted arrest, having had a tough experience while in Benton. At the time of his desertion he had but two days more to serve."

The Press of April 26 says: 2d Lieut. W. E. P. French, 3d Inf., left Monday evening with a detachment of 35 recruits for Fort Ellis, M. T.... Lieut. Geo. W. H. Stouch, 3d Inf., is in the city, and will leave in a few days in season to take the next steamboat from Bismarck for the Upper Missouri with recruits destined for assignment to the companies of the 3d Infantry at Fort Shaw, M. T.... Lieut. Thomas Sharp, 17th Infantry, and his family, were at the Merchant's yesterday.

A Fort Sully correspondent of the Dakota Herald writing April 18, says: Lieut. Hoyt, regimental quartermaster, is mentioned as a candidate for the position of assistant quartermaster U. S. Army. He is strongly endorsed, and as his long service specially fits him for the place we hope he will win.... Dr. Lord, A. A. surgeon from Fort Lincoln, has assumed the position of post surgeon at this post, so long filled by Dr. Pope. The latter has left for Washington, where he reports for duty. The doctor and his good family will be missed by all.... Some, in fact, a great deal of excitement exists at Bennett over the attempted poisoning of Lieut. Hoffman, Q. M. and C. S. at that place. A suspected party is now in the guard house what evidence is against him your correspondent does not know. We hear that this is the third attempt upon the life of Lieut. Hoffman.... The prediction of the officer who established Fort Sully on this hill, viz., that Okoboji Island would furnish wood for fifty years has not been verified, as the supply is now exhausted and the post is only fifteen years old.

The Pioneer Press of May 1 says: Like the report of a Rodman in a Sunday School was an order received at Fort Snelling on Saturday evening from Gen. Sheridan directing the 7th U. S. Infantry, of which the headquarters are at Snelling, Gen. John Gibbon commanding, to be in immediate readiness to proceed to Arizona to take part in the Apache campaign. The order had been preceded by one directing that companies of the 5th Infantry be detailed from Fort Keogh to take the place of the 7th at Forts Buford, Cantonment, Bad Lands and Stevenson, and the whole matter seemed as fixed as fate. No one doubted that the detail would be a permanent one, and all the probabilities pointed that way. With military promptitude Gen. Gibbon had the Snelling command, Cos. O, H and K, at skirmish drill in the moonlight before the orders were two hours old. Directions for packing up dress uniforms and unneeded impediments were also given, and now guard mount is in bivouacs and forage caps. The Press, however, takes it all back about the 7th going at once to Arizona, for it goes on to say: But Gen. Sherman arrived in San Francisco late on Saturday and about noon yesterday Gen. Sheridan telegraphed Gen. Terry that "it was improbable that the 7th would be ordered to Arizona." Whether the two facts have any relation, the one to the other, no one knows, but shrewd guesses are made that the plan mapped out by Sheridan didn't suit William Tecumseh, who vetoed its execution. Though it seems probable the 7th Infantry will not go to Arizona, yet it is by no means certain the original order will not be enforced, and it is strongly within the bounds of probability that the days of the service of the 7th, in this department, are numbered, wherever their ultimate destination may be. The Press also indulges in a little speculation in regard to prospective relocations and promotions.

The President has granted a respite till July 7 next in the case of Crow Dog, the Sioux Indian, under sentence of death at Deadwood on May 11, for the murder of Spotted Tail, in order to allow time for the case to be heard before the Supreme Court of Dakota on writ of error.

Department of Arizona.—The Arizona Miner, of April 21, says: Capt. King, of Fort Whipple, whose wife is about to take a trip to the East, had an auction of household goods to-day. The captain, we are glad to know, still remains at this post, where he is a favorite with both citizens and soldiers.... The auction was well attended and realized fair prices.... Charley Spencer, the scout and guide of the Walapai Indians, has been in town for the past three days. He informs us that the Indians are well pleased with the treatment they receive through the military.... The Whipple Barracks Base Ball Club has challenged the Prescott Base Ball Club to play a match game of baseball in Prescott, A. T., April 23. The challenge has been accepted.

No nominations consequent on Captain Browning's death will be made until the date of the late Captain's death is officially known.

WHEN Lieut. Clem is confirmed as A. Q. M. 2d Lieut. John J. Breerton, 24th Infantry, will be promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)
NEWS FROM FORT FRED. STEELE.

FORT FRED. STEELE, Wyoming, April 29, 1882.

Lieut. Beach, 3d Cav., the 2d "Lnf" of Co. E, and our efficient Quartermaster and Commissary, left here early Tuesday morning for Chillicothe, Mo., where he was married on the 27th inst. to Miss Kate Bullens, daughter of E. R. Bullens, Esq., a civil engineer. The wedding occurred at 4 o'clock, after which a reception for several hours was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on South Loonst street; then the bridal couple left on an eastern trip. Mrs. Beach is a niece of Hon. J. W. Hugus, well known throughout Wyoming Territory.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, of St. Louis, are still visiting their son-in-law, Capt. Elting, 3d Cav., commanding Co. E here. Their daughter, Miss Stewart, is reported engaged to one of the bachelor officers of this post.

The G. O. M. convened here last week for the trial of Capt. Walker, 3d Cav., is lasting longer than the members expected or desired. This station is not attractive by reason of any natural beauty of location, and one of the high officers who sit upon the Court has rather unkindly dubbed it the "crank post" of the Army. What the outcome of the Court-martial will be no one of course can tell, but the charges are very serious.

The brother of Lieut. Newton, 16th Inf., who was drowned last week at the Warm Springs, 25 miles up the Platte river, while taking a bath, has been buried in the Post Cemetery.

Lieut. Converse, 3d Cav., who has been enjoying a leave of absence in the East, has been summoned back as a witness before the General Court now in session, and is expected back very shortly. He can't be as happy returning as he was in going.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
CAMP ON SNAKE RIVER, WYOMING.

APRIL 28, 1882.

COL. TROTTER, 14th Infantry, commanding, has been off this week on a brief visit to Utah. He is largely interested in mining matters, principally in Idaho, which are paying better than his silver speculations in Utah.

Corporal Burnham of our company, 14th Inf., has been ordered before a Board of Officers for examination, and has been recommended for the commission he richly deserves, and for which he has so eagerly striven for several years. He is the son of Lieut. D. R. Burnham, 15th Infantry, now on recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, is a nephew of Major Burnham, Judge-Advocate Dept. of the Platte, and will honor the officer's uniform he has been seeking.

Finlon, the Leavenworth contractor, has the inside track on freight this year between Rawlins, Wyo., and this camp, and the cantonment at the headquarters of the regiment on White River, Colorado.

R.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, April 29, 1882.

Since my last letter to the JOURNAL a sudden change has occurred in the personnel of the staff here, our efficient and gentlemanly Adjutant, 1st Lieut. R. E. Thompson, having resigned, and 1st Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell having been offered and accepted the adjutancy of the 6th Foot. Between two such popular officers there can be no choice, but regrets are expressed that Lieut. Thompson has had occasion to go to company duty.

Gen. McCook was called away last week, as usual on Court-martial duty, this time not as far as Rock Creek, but for a change to Fort Steele, Wyo., where Capt. Walker, 3d Cav., is being tried.

Capt. Trotter, 14th Inf., formerly stationed here, paid a flying visit to the post this week.

The post is looking livelier than ever this season, many improvements having been inaugurated by Gen. McCook. Excepting only West Point and Fort Leavenworth, it is the handsomest post in the Army, and the quarters of officers and men, hospital, etc., being of a beautiful sandstone.

The band, under the leadership of Prof. Stegler, is attaining great perfection, and expects to equal the Marine Band of Washington. Stegler received over \$100 per month, and was formerly the cornet player in Grafulla's well-known orchestra. Major Wingard, Paymaster, leaves on Monday, May 1, for Fort Hall, Idaho.

T.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

MESSRS. Black, Starr, and Frost, 23rd street and 5th avenue, New York, have just completed the Class Cup of the class of 1881. They have it now on exhibition and it will probably remain with them until the wail of infancy is heard for the first time in the home of some member of the class, and he appears to claim it. It is a goblet shaped cup, thirteen inches high and six inches diameter in the broadest part, and will hold rations for the most voracious infant for at least a week. It is of hammered silver, ornamented with leaves and flowers, in gold and silver, and has the figure of a naked infant sporting among the foliage, as the first born son of Eve must have done in the original Eden. The cup is lined with gold and has the letters "U. S. M. A." and the figures "1881" on the outside in relief. We offer our congratulations in advance to its prospective, happy possessor. Messrs. Black, Starr, and Frost have also completed the class rings for 1882 and 1883, and those of the Naval Academy class of 1883.

The Hon. Jonathan Chace, Representative from the Second Rhode Island District, having declined for conscientious reasons to nominate a candidate for the West Point Military Academy, the other members of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress invited three gentlemen to act as a Board of Competitive Examination. This board has examined seven candidates, and recommended for the appointment Eugene Everett Goff, of Central Falls; Alternate—George Washington Gatchell, of Pawtucket.

The following are recent orders from the Department of West Point:—

A. G. C. M. was appointed to meet April 28th. 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, 3d Art., President; 1st Lieut. John P. Wiser, 1st Art., 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art., members; and 2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., Judge Advocate.

1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf., A. G. S., and Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dept., were ordered May 1st to proceed to New York City and return, on public business.

Leave of absence for one month, from June 1, proximo, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, was May 1st granted 2d Lieut. Guy Howard, 12th Inf., Aide-de-Camp.

The Annual Reunion of the Association of Graduates will take place on Monday, June 12th. The business meeting will be held in the Chapel at 3 p. m., and the dinner will be served at the officer's mess immediately after evening parade. To avoid unnecessary expense, members who propose to be present at the dinner will please notify the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

The Graduating Hop will be held on the evening of Friday, June 9th. The Graduating Exercises on Monday, June 12th.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUT. COL. GEO. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.

The Army has lost another of its old and faithful officers: Lieutenant Colonel George W. Patten, U. S. Army (retired), died at Houlton, Me., April 28, 1882, in his 74th year. He was born at Newport, R. I., on the 25th of Dec., 1808. He was the son of Rev. William Patten, who was settled at Newport, R. I., as a Congregational minister for fifty years, and a great-grandson of Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College. Entering Brown's University in 1819, he was graduated in 1823 at the age of 15 years, was appointed to the Military Academy from Rhode Island, July 1, 1826, and was graduated July 1, 1830, and promoted on that date to brevet 2d Lieutenant and 2d Lieutenant, 2d Infantry. Until 1836 he served at various stations in the east, and in the latter year took part in the operations in the Creek Nation. Feb. 13, 1837, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. In that year and in 1838, and from 1839 to 1842, he took part in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, being engaged in the skirmish on Oclawha River, March 4, 1841. In 1846 he was promoted to captain, and was actively engaged during the Mexican war. He participated in the siege at Vera Cruz and battle of Gordo, where he lost his left hand in storming the heights. He received the brevet of major April 18, 1847, for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo. At the conclusion of the war he was offered a captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department, but declined, and went on a sick leave to recover his health, returning in 1850; after which he went on duty, and rendered important service at many frontier stations in the west and north west. The breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 found him at Fort Ridgely, Minn., and he was promoted to major of the 9th Infantry April 30 of that year. During the war his disability preventing him from doing duty in the field, but nevertheless he rendered important service on various military commissions, etc. On the 7th of June, 1862, he was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 2d U. S. Infantry, his old regiment, and was retired from active service Feb. 17, 1864, for disability resulting from long and faithful service and from wound and exposure in the line of duty. At the close of the war he served for some time as member of a permanent General Court-martial sitting in New York City, but it being dissolved in 1859 he returned to private life. Colonel Patten had the degree of A. M. conferred upon him in 1830 by Brown University, of which he was a graduate. He was a poet of reputation, and was the author of "Voices of the Border," and an "Episode of the Mexican War," a poem which was delivered Sept. 14, 1878, the 31st anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico, as well as of many minor poems. As the Poughkeepsie Press well says:

"His martial lyrics, in which the soldier's life is depicted with the fire and genius of true poetry, have been read and admired not only by his countrymen but in other lands. Had he penned no other lyric than 'The Seminole's Reply,' [or we may add, 'Joy! That We Have Tasted.'—Ed.] it would have linked his name to fame. But for years the cotemporary public press eagerly caught up his chance effusions as something worthy of preservation. The small volume of his poems, which at a late period found their way to the public eye, were only the waifs which could be saved out of the still larger number of which copies had never been retained." Like General Burke, Colonel Patten represented the Army officer of days gone by, and was an estimable, gallant and conscientious officer. His funeral, which took place at Houlton, Me., May 2, was largely attended. He leaves a widow residing at Houlton, Me., and his family consisted of six daughters, four of whom are living, and two sons, one of whom is dead, the other being 2d Lieut. W. S. Patten, 18th U. S. Infantry.

Of Col. Patten, our Washington correspondent, who knew him well, writes: In the death of Colonel Patten the Army has had stricken from its rolls another of the small band of Mexican heroes whose fame culminated before the late war of the Rebellion, and whose wit and humor and poetical effusions had long been subjects of rencounter among the Army gossips of a past generation. The poet laureate of the Army will never be forgotten by the few of his cotemporaries who survive him. His rare humor, the vigorous expletives and forcible adjectives with which he was wont to embellish his witticisms, never failed to amuse, and often served to instruct and give point and pungency to their meaning. "The sun that went down with its battle-stained eye," lines which closed one of his rhythmical efforts, provoked criticism, comment, and good-natured railing among his immediate friends, as well as from the general public, and gave him, if not fame, a well known personality in Army circles. Though promoted to a full captaincy in 1846, his brevet of major followed so soon that he was never known among his friends on the upper lakes, where he had been stationed prior to the Mexican war, by the title of Captain Patten, and he returned to them as Major Patten, in the possession of which appellation he took great pride, and feigned to look with contempt upon all who were simply designated captain, observing that he had never been called a "B." "G." Captain. "There were plenty of 'B.' 'G.' Captains of canal boats, mud scows, and lake coasters, but who (he would say) every heard of a 'B.' 'G.' Major?"

Though somewhat impetuous and inclined to question unwelcome orders, he was not always tolerant of those under him, who thus rebelled, and an endorsement upon a protest of Captain N. Lyon of "Wilson Creek fame," who on an occasion, being his subordinate, and ordered by the Major to take post at Fort Jones, Col., when he was disinclined to do so, is characteristic of this trait, and, as I recollect, was nearly as follows: "Captain Lyon has been assigned to the

best post in my command, but no matter where I may have ordered him he is bound to protest. If I had assigned him a post in Heaven he would have protested and declared that he had been injured in not having been posted in the other H." The Major was fond of exhibiting his rhymes to his fellow officers, and sometimes received a good natured rebuff which for the time being aroused his ire; for instance when he showed the "Battle-Stained Eye" to his friend "Rip. A." Major A. remarked, "do you call that poetry, Patten? I call it d—d nonsense." But that Patten had poetical talents of no ordinary kind, and in his happier mood a genial and kindly nature, none who knew him will ever deny. With a family of numerous and interesting children, in the days of small pay and absence of railroad and telegraphic facilities, he was often long isolated from his loved ones, and at times had no ordinary trials to contend with, and thus if there were faults they will be forgiven. Peace to his ashes.

CAPT. GEO. L. BROWNING, U. S. A.

A cable despatch of May 1, 1882, from Paris, France, informed us of the death there, on that date, of Capt. Geo. L. Browning, 7th U. S. Infantry, of that fatal disease, congestion of the lungs. Capt. Browning had been ailing for some time, and a few months ago he sought, on sick leave, relief in the milder climate of Southern Europe, but without avail, and he recently went to Paris, only to die. His sister sailed from New York Wednesday of last week, and doubtless by this time has arrived in Paris. In the meantime the remains were taken charge of by our Minister, who had already been advised of Miss Browning's coming. The deceased officer had a meritorious record of service. In 1861, at the commencement of the war, he went out as a private of Co. F, 7th New York State Militia, was discharged June 3, 1861; enlisted in the Regular Army, Co. F, 1st Battalion, 14th U. S. Infantry, September 29, 1862, and served therein as private and sergeant until March 25, 1863, at which date he accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant of the 14th Infantry; promoted 1st lieutenant Aug. 15, 1864. On Sept. 21, 1866, he was transferred to the 23d U. S. Infantry; promoted captain Feb. 7, 1867; placed on the unassigned list in 1869, and assigned to the 7th Infantry in 1871. During his long service he held many important positions, and was justly regarded as an efficient and valuable officer, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. He was engaged to be married to Miss Nelson, daughter of Judge Nelson of St. Paul, a circumstance which adds another painful feature to his untimely death.

CAPTAIN EUGENE B. GIBBS, U. S. A.

In G. O. No. 7, Department of Dakota, April 27, 1882, General Terry announces the death and recounts the services of Captain Eugene B. Gibbs, A. Q. M., U. S. A., of whom he says: To those who have known Captain Gibbs it is needless to speak in his praise. To others it may be said that he possessed special capacity for the duties devolved upon him, was a most conscientious, upright, intelligent officer and, up to the time when he was stricken with the disease that caused his death in the prime of life, a most efficient public servant. In private life he was an honorable, charitable, kind-hearted and generous man. To the Department Commander this severance of the intimate relations, which for so long existed between himself and Captain Gibbs, gives peculiar pain, for while the service has only lost a valuable officer, he has lost an attached and faithful friend. In respect to the memory of Captain Gibbs, all Officers of the Staff of the Department, with whom he was so long associated, will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

CAPT. JAMES HORTON, a veteran of the war of 1812, died suddenly at Riverhead, L. I., April 30, 1882, in his 87th year.

WILLIAM BRENN, a veteran of the war of 1812, died April 27, 1882, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, in his 100th year.

CADET ENGINEER WEDDERBURN.

Cadet Engineers Arthur L. Hughes, F. J. Loomis and Robert H. Orr, who attended the funeral services of their late classmate Cadet Engineer L. A. Wedderburn in Washington on Saturday last, returned the same day to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The classmate of the deceased had placed upon his coffin an anchor of pure white rose buds. While Cadet Wedderburn's scholarly attainments and standing at the Academy had warranted the expectation of future eminence in his profession, his high moral character and his warm affectionate nature more particularly endeared him to the large circle of friends and near relatives in Washington who mourn his loss.

B. F. DELANO, NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR U. S. NAVY.

Benjamin Franklin Delano, Naval Constructor U. S. N., on the retired list with the rank of captain, died at his residence, 115 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, April 30, 1882, in his 73d year. He was born in September, 1809, in the village of Scituate, Mass., and was a lineal descendant of Philip Delano, who came to this country in the brig *Florentine*, landing at Plymouth in 1621, that being the next vessel sent from England to this continent after the departure of the *Mayflower*. Philip was appointed civil engineer and surveyor among the settlers. The Delanos, of Plymouth county, carried on shipbuilding in the North River of that county while timber lasted there. The grandfather of the late Mr. Delano built the *Constitution*, "Old Ironsides." The deceased officer was educated at the public schools of Plymouth county, and by the Rev. George Leonard, of Marshfield, Mass. He emigrated to Brooklyn in 1825 and

was apprenticed to his uncle, Samuel Hartt, Naval Constructor of the Brooklyn Navy-yard at that time. After acquiring proficiency in his business, Mr. Delano was sent by a Boston company to Grand Island, above Niagara Falls, where he, in charge of many men, drafted and constructed the first and several of the largest merchant vessels of that day for use on the great lakes. From this engagement he acquired considerable money. In 1846 he was appointed Naval Constructor, as the service was then constituted, and built the steamer *Saranac* at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, that being one of the vessels to introduce steam into the service. He supervised at the same time the floating dry dock and basin in that yard. Late in 1849 Mr. Delano was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which then employed about 1,200 men. The demands then made upon the Government for vessels were caused by the African slave trade, Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, and by Dr. Kane's polar expedition. The *Iroquois* was built by Mr. Delano. During the civil war Mr. Delano constructed many vessels. He took a personal interest in the *Tennessee*, the *Wampanoag* and the *Miamis*. In 1863 he was retired with the relative rank of captain, which he held at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and son, three sisters and a brother, all of whom are of New England birth. The funeral services were held at Brooklyn May 1, and the remains were afterwards taken to South Scituate, Mass., for interment in the family vault there.

COL. JOSE RAMON OLAFETA.

Col. José Ramon Olafeta, an attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, died of apoplexy in the Windsor Hotel, April 30. Col. Olafeta was a native of Havana, Cuba, and was about 46 years old. His father was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Havana for many years, and had previously held a high position in the Spanish courts at Madrid. Col. Olafeta entered the Spanish military service in the Engineers Corps when he was only 20 years old. He was successively commissioned Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel in his corps, and received special mention for his valor in the San Domingo war. He was subsequently promoted Colonel, and commanded a corps of cadets in Madrid. During the war of the Rebellion Col. Olafeta was sent to this country by his government to witness the great campaigns. His report formed an interesting volume. He had been attached to the Spanish Legation at Washington about three years. He leaves a widow, an American lady. The funeral took place, April 30, at 10 o'clock, from the cathedral. The pall-bearers were Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, Major-General George W. Cullum, the Marquis de Cervey, Commander J. M. Montijo, of the Spanish navy, and Vice-Consul de la Cueva. Gen. Sickles requested the War Department to furnish a guard of honor at the funeral such as would be accorded at the funeral of a Colonel of the United States Army, and the matter being referred to Major-General Hancock, he directed the band of the 5th Artillery and one battery of that regiment from Fort Hamilton, and one battery from Fort Columbus, to be present, under command of Major Richard Jackson, 5th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Schuyler. Had the available strength of the garrisons in New York Harbor permitted, a larger detail would have been made. Gen. W. D. Whipple, Adjutant-General to Gen. Hancock, attended the funeral as his representative, and the Spanish authorities here were extremely pleased at the courtesy and promptness of the United States authorities in the matter.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES H. SPOTTS, U. S. N.

Captain A. W. Weaver, who succeeded to the command of the South Atlantic Station, on the death of Admiral Spotts, sends the following particulars of the Admiral's death:

U. S. S. BROOKLYN (2d Rate)

MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY, March 23d, 1882.

Sir: I had the sad duty of informing you by telegraph, on the 22d instant, of the death of Rear Admiral James H. Spotts, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval force, South Atlantic Station; and I respectfully submit the following particulars relating thereto:

The Admiral was stricken with apoplexy without any premonitory symptoms, at 12.30 P. M., March 9th, 1882, on board this ship, at anchor in Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, while receiving an official visit from His Excellency, T. Kerr, Governor of the Falkland Islands. The Governor had about completed his visit, when the Admiral was seized with a violent fit of sneezing; he attempted to rise from his chair, but fell forward on his hands and knees, in the effort to do so; the Governor, his son, Mr. Allan Kerr, and I rushed to his assistance and raised him on to the transom near the cabin port. I immediately sent for the medical officers, Fleet Surgeon C. H. Burbank, and Passed Assistant Surgeons Martin and Steele, who found the Admiral in a semi-unconscious condition, due to a violent rush of blood to the head. They at once applied the most energetic treatment, but he responded in no way to their efforts.

In the course of fifteen minutes he became entirely unconscious and remained so until he died, at 10.41 P. M. the same day. Chaplain A. L. Royce visited him during the afternoon and offered prayers.

The remains were then prepared for burial, and a number of officers voluntarily kept watch by the body until the funeral. In considering the propriety of burying the remains at that port, I was influenced by the following reasons, viz.: That in view of the size of the body, and the want of proper appliances, it was not practicable to properly embalm it at that place, and its transportation to Monte Video, imperfectly embalmed, would have been extremely hazardous; as any delay or accident to the ship, en route, by stress of weather in these stormy latitudes, might have necessitated its burial at sea. Sanitary considerations also render it doubtful if any merchant vessel would convey the remains to the United States, through the tropics, within a year after death; and furthermore, that if the Department should desire to have the remains sent home, it can be done as readily from Stanley as from Monte Video, the former being nearer California, where his bereaved family reside, than the latter, and also having connection with Pacific Mail steamers, via Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan. I therefore determined to hold the funeral services on board this ship, at Stanley, at 1.45 P. M., Saturday, March 11, 1882.

His Excellency, Governor T. Kerr, kindly offered any lot that might be selected in the cemetery, as soon as informed of my decision, which was accepted. The lot selected is in the centre of the cemetery, on the hill side overlooking the harbor, directly opposite the anchorage. An undertaker from Stanley was engaged to construct a casket, which was made of oak, lined with sheet lead, and covered with black cloth, ornamented with black mountings. This bears the inscription: "Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts, U. S. Navy, died March 9, 1882, aged 60 years."

The casket was brought on board, Saturday morning, and

the remains laid in state on the quarter deck, where the ship's company had an opportunity to take a last look at his features. A catafalque was arranged on the engine room hatch, covered with the Union Jack and American ensign. The ladies of the Governor's household kindly sent a number of handsome floral tributes, which, with the casket and sword of the deceased, were placed on the casket. A guard of four marines was posted at the angles of the catafalque until after the funeral services.

At the appointed time the full marine guard and two companies of sailors, of sixty men each, formed in battalion on the port side of the deck; the band took post at the main-mast, while the rest of the crew formed in the starboard gangway. The officers assembled on the starboard side of the quarter deck, in full dress uniform. His Excellency Gov. T. Kerr and his secretary, Mr. Allan Kerr, the U. S. Consul Mr. Lazar, and the Vice-Consul, the Hon. Mr. Dean, also being present. After the band had played "Near, My God, to Thee," the Right Rev. Lord Stirling, Bishop of Falkland Islands; Colonial Chaplain Rev. Mr. Brandon, and Chaplain A. L. Royce, U. S. N., conducted the services according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop reading the lesson, after which a hymn (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) was sung, accompanied by the band. (This hymn is "Thy Will Be Done," from the Choral Hymnal.—Ed.) The battalion forming the funeral escort embarked in the boats at the port gangway. The casket was then closed and hoisted out by a whip from the main-yard arm and solemnly piped over into the Admiral's barge. The steamer launch towed the boats to the landing, all flying their colors at half-mast, while the Admiral's barge, carrying the remains, pall bearers, and body bearers, also had the Admiral's flag in the bow half-masted and covered with crape. A salute of thirteen minute guns was fired from this ship during the passage of the boats to the landing. Upon reaching the landing Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony took command of the procession and formed line with the band, marines, and two companies of sailors. The casket was then lifted out of the barge and placed on a bier, the whole being covered with an American flag and borne on the shoulders of the body bearers, composed of the crew of the Admiral's barge. The battalion presented arms as the bier passed by to take its place between the marines and the first company of sailors. While marching to the cemetery the band played a funeral march, by Beethoven, and "Flee as a Bird." The English battery on shore fired a salute of thirteen minute guns during the march.

The prescribed regulations were complied with in the order of the funeral procession, it being as follows: Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, in command; the ship's band, in charge of Midshipman Calhoun; the marine guard, commanded by Capt. Meeker; the clergy, Bishop Stirling and Chaplains Brandon and Royce; the bier, with the following as pall bearers: P. Asst. Surgeon H. M. Martin and J. M. Steele, Lieuts. J. J. Hunter and W. H. Beebler, Paymaster W. Goldsborough, and Chief Engr. W. W. Duncan. The Admiral's coxswain followed the bier, carrying his flag draped in mourning; the two companies of sailors, under the command of Lieuts. U. Sebree and H. O. Handy, with Lieut. Calhoun as adjutant, and finally the officers, inversely according to rank, with the Governor and his council and all the distinguished citizens of the place.

Upon reaching the cemetery the clergy read the sentences from the burial office, while the marines, sailors, and officers formed lines on three sides of the grave. The ensign, sword, hat, and flowers were then removed from the casket, which was lowered into the grave while the band played a dirge. Chaplain A. L. Royce then said the concluding prayers and then pronounced the final benediction. After this the marine guard fired three volleys of blank cartridges over the grave, and the battalion reformed and marched back to the landing, with colors flying and drums uncovered, according to regulations, and thence returned to the ship in the boats. At sunset the Admiral's flag and the colors were mast-headed and saluted with thirteen guns, being hauled down at the last gun, at the same time that the long pennant was broken at the main.

The grave is a solid structure built of stone and brick in the earth, the casket being contained in a heavy outer case of 2-inch ash, made on board this ship. It is marked by a handsome wooden cross covered with sheet copper, and bears the inscription in four lines: "Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts, U. S. N., died March 9, 1882, aged 60 years." A neat fence has been ordered to enclose the lot, which was being constructed when we sailed. The authorities at Stanley expressed their sympathy by many acts of kindness, for which I duly thanked them in a letter to the Governor, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The total expenses of the funeral amount to \$217.50, considerably within the sum allowed by the U. S. Regulations, page 122, par. 16, and were duly paid by the paymaster before sailing. I also ordered a board of two officers to take an inventory of the personal effects belonging to the deceased on board this ship. This board made a report in duplicate, sealed the effects and delivered them to the paymaster for safe keeping. I intend to send these effects to San Francisco by the first opportunity offering.

The sudden illness of the Admiral at the time of the Governor's official visit prevented his being saluted at that time. I therefore fired the salute of seventeen guns due him, at 8 A. M. Monday, March 13, with the English flag at the fore.

I also have the honor to report that, in consequence of the death of the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts, I have assumed command of the U. S. Naval Force, South Atlantic Station, from that date, as provided by the U. S. Navy Regulations, page 32, paragraph 60. Very respectfully, etc.

A. W. WEAVER, Captain,

Commanding U. S. Naval Force, South Atlantic Station.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: The point I wished to decide in my communication to you of two weeks ago, and answered in the Journal of April 8, was, whether it was proper to omit the usual salute to the Governor in receiving him into line for escort, it being dark or after "retreat" when all salutes cease, as in camp, garrison, etc? Ans.—It is in accordance with regulations and custom that salutes should be tendered only in daylight, or between reveille and retreat. But an emergency, for instance, unavoidable delay on the route, might prevent a functionary entitled to an escort from making his appearance before dark or retreat, and in such a case the escort sent to receive him could, in our opinion, not with propriety omit the prescribed salute, or, in other words, if received by an escort at all, the latter should pay the full honors to which the personage to be escorted is entitled under all circumstances. There would certainly be no impropriety in extending this courtesy under such circumstances. We recall a case in point. In 1863 the British artillery troops stationed at Fort Regent, Island of Jersey, saluted the new Governor of the island, who arrived by steamer from Southampton at about 9 P. M., or after retreat, though the regulation concerning salutes is the same in the British army as in our own.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. How does the President appoint candidates at large? 2. How can I tell if I am color-blind? How do they examine the eyes at the Naval Academy? 3. What is the name of the best ship the U. S. Navy has? 4. Where is there any good fishing in the vicinity of New York? Ans.—1. The President appoints a candidate at large to the Naval Academy through the Secretary of the Navy, who sends a permit to the candidate to report for examination. There can be no appointment by the President until the summer of 1883. 2. Color-blindness is generally determined by different colored pieces of worsted. The person under test is required to give his opinion of the different shades; to point out the distinction between them. At the Academy they have various means of testing the eyesight and instruments for the purpose. 3. The U. S. steamer *Trenton* is considered one of the best wooden ships in the Navy. She carries 11 modern guns, and is 3,900 tons displacement. 4. In the Kills, Staten Island. Take South Shore Ferry, and buy a R. R. ticket for Gifford's Station. Go to the boat house of "Fitzgerald" at that place, where a good boat can be had for \$1 a day. They will also be glad to give you all necessary information, and will lend you lines and hooks. If your object is going to send us a string of fish, you will find our address at the head of this paper.

A. B. J. asks: Should any recognition be taken by an escort or by the person in charge of an escort at a funeral while passing by the guard house at reverse arms, the guard rendering the prescribed honors? If any, in what manner? Ans.—The escort makes no recognition, and remains at reverse arms.

J. A. asks: 1. Are tears that are shed, when a person cries, hot or cold water? 2. Is the torpedo boat *Intrepid* made of iron, and how many knots an hour can she make? 3. Is the *Shenandoah* now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard? Ans.—1. Shakespeare in "King Lear" declares that "Mine own tears do scald like molten lead." This refers, of course, only to the genuine article, for in "Henry VI." Shakespeare speaks of wetting "my cheek with artificial tears." In both cases, however, the reference is to the tears "that are shed when a person cries," for we have also high poetic authority for saying that there are "tears which start weep," "tears of mournful eve," "tears from the depths," and we are even told that "tears live in an onion." The moon is also described as shedding "her earliest tears," and we should say that these lunar tears, and probably some of the others mentioned, are cold, but possibly less dangerous than—

"Oh! too cunningly—dangerously dear—
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear."

2. The hull of the *Intrepid* is of iron, with a wood backing to the armor of 11 inches. Her maximum speed is given at 9 knots. 3. She is; arrived there a few days ago.

OLD SOLDIER asks: Why the appellation "Fortress" is used in the case of Fortress Monroe, whilst all other fortifications of the United States are called Forts? Ans.—It is and has been for some years past officially called Fort Monroe. In days gone by it was called Fortress Monroe, and the habit still clings to many, especially of the older officers of the Army.

U. S. R. M. asks: 1. When will the next examination for cadets in the Revenue Marine be held? 2. Is there any regular house that specially furnishes the cadet outfit, and what is the cadet uniform? Ans.—1. At the Treasury Dept., Washington, May 22, 1882. 2. A number of reputable military and naval clothing houses advertise in the JOURNAL, any of whom can doubtless furnish them. Treasury Circular of Jan. 31, 1877, gives full details as to their uniform.

J. O. asks: Has the examination of candidates for cadets in the Revenue Marine for this year taken place? Ans.—No. See answer to U. S. R. M. in this number.

D. J. M. asks: Who is to be the commander and 1st lieutenant of the *Hartford*; also when she goes into commission, and to what station she is going? Ans.—No officers are detailed for her yet. She will not be ready for a month or six weeks, and where she is going is not yet decided.

DISPOSING OF NAVY-YARDS.

THE following letter was read at the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1882.

Samuel D. Babcock, Esq., President of Chamber of Commerce, New York City:

MY DEAR SIR: The question of disposing of the Navy-yards is again before the Committee on Appropriations. It has been recommended that the yard at Charlestown, Mass., be sold, and the question as to the yard at Brooklyn is, whether it shall be abandoned and sold, or whether large additional sums of money shall be expended upon it in order to fit it for the demands of the new Navy. It appears that the dry dock is not sufficiently large to receive the new vessels; that the gates are out of order; that the approach to it is obstructed by deposits of silt, and that the sewers from Brooklyn must be very materially changed in order to protect the dock from absolute destruction. So far as I know, this yard is of but little advantage to the commerce of New York, while the property it occupies is exempt from taxation and interferes seriously with the growth of the city of Brooklyn. The committee have asked me to procure the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce as to the expediency of disposing of this property and of establishing elsewhere, possibly at New London, a new yard adequate to the requirements of modern ships. I have the honor, therefore, to request that you will bring this matter to the consideration of the Chamber, and transmit to me for submission to the committee the conclusions at which the Chamber of Commerce may arrive. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, M. C.

—O—
(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

CASUALTIES AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 4, 1882.

AN interesting little 8 month old son of Passed Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom, U. S. N., died here last Saturday after a short illness of cholera infantum. The remains were buried in the city cemetery.

Cadet Midshipman Wm. B. Duncan, a resident of New York State, met with quite a severe accident Tuesday at the Naval Academy. While playing base ball he and a companion, Cadet Stahle, came in collision, Stahle running against Duncan with such violent force as to knock him insensible. Medical aid was immediately summoned, when it was found that the young cadet was not seriously hurt, but suffered for several hours severe pains.

Paymaster's Yeoman Philip Butter fell over a heavy chain on the *Constellation* the other day and broke his right leg by the fall.

THE Bingham Military School near Mebaneville, N. C., was totally destroyed by fire May 1.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. a.), Comdr. George H. Weddigh. At Hampton Roads, May 4. Commander Weddigh writes from *Sacramento* Anchorage, off Vera Cruz, April 17, 1882, as follows: "I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Alliance* at this anchorage yesterday p. m. I left Aspinwall on the 5th inst., had light trade winds until the 9th, after which calm and light variable winds until the 15th, on which date ran into the last of a norther and had strong N. W. wind and heavy sea to this anchorage. I am informed by the Consul, Dr. Trowbridge, that the health of Vera Cruz is very good, there having been no cases of yellow fever for more than a month, and that the United States interests are in a satisfactory condition. The trade with the United States is increasing greatly. Exports for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1881, \$150,756; for quarter ending March 31, 1882, \$1,015,779. No other ships of war in port. United States shipping here, two steamers and one bark. United States gold, 12 per cent. premium; exchange on New York, 16 to 17 per cent. premium. Coal and provisions are very high and facilities for obtaining them are poor, there being no competition. I expect to sail for Key West on the 18th to carry out the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The health of the ship's company is good."

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At Hampton Roads, May 4.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. a.), Comdr. G. B. White. Arrived at Fortress Monroe, April 22. Still there.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. a.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At Hampton Roads, May 4.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. a.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At Hampton Roads, May 4.

YANKEE, 3d rate, 4 guns (a. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Hampton Roads, May 4.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. n. a. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. The Secretary of the Navy received Thursday evening the following telegram from the commanding officer of the *Brooklyn*, now at Montevideo: "Brooklyn anchored. Ran into by Liverpool Holt steamer *Mozart*. *Brooklyn* cut down below water line, starboard quarter. *Brooklyn* heeled over; hole stopped. Lightering for immediate docking. Company agree paying expenses. No persons injured.—WEAVER."

Captain A. W. Weaver wrote from Montevideo, Uruguay, March 23, as follows: "I have the honor to report the arrival of this vessel at Montevideo, Uruguay, on Wednesday, March 22. I left Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 10.25 a. m., and anchored off Cape Gregory at 4 p. m. the same day. Wednesday, March 1, got underway at 7.50 a. m., and anchored at 2.41 p. m. in Possession Bay. Thursday, March 2, got underway at 8.55 a. m. and stood out of Magellan Straits for Falkland Islands. Arrived at Port Stanley, East Falklands, at 7.33 p. m. Saturday, March 4, having experienced unusually fair weather, with light winds generally from the northward. The customary salutes and visits were exchanged with the authorities on shore, and I made preparation to leave Stanley on the 9th instant, when the late Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts was stricken with apoplexy and died. I then postponed my departure until after all the necessary arrangements had been made for the care and preservation of the grave of the Admiral. I left Stanley at 10 a. m. March 14, and experienced moderate wind and sea until reaching the mouth of the Platte River, where I was obliged to lay-to in a gale from 7 p. m. Sunday, March 19, until 4.30 p. m. March 21. I propose to go down the river for target practice tomorrow and then to return here and remain until after the forward magazine of this ship has been repaired and the 71 tanks of powder, which was stowed in the Government magazine at this port previous to our departure for Sandy Point, have been returned on board. I propose to leave here about the middle of next May for Saint Catherines, and then to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to arrive there about the middle of June. The health of the officers and crew of this ship is good."

U. S. S. BROOKLYN,
PORT STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS,
March 13, 1882.

Squadron Order No. 1.

It has been my sad duty to announce to the squadron that the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral James H. Spotts, died of apoplexy on board this ship at this port at 10.41 p. m. on the 9th inst.

In accordance with the U. S. Navy Regulations, page 32, paragraph 60, I have assumed the command of the South Atlantic Station from this date, and shall exercise the powers and authority of senior officer until officially notified of the arrival within the limits of the station of the officer duly appointed Commander-in-Chief.

All orders and regulations relating to the squadron established by my predecessor will remain in force, except as they may hereafter be modified by me.

The officers composing the personal staff of the late Commander-in-Chief will cease to exercise their duties, in accordance with U. S. Navy Regulations, page 35, paragraph 12.

A. W. WEAVER, Captain,

Commanding U. S. Naval Force, South Atlantic Station.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. a.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Cape Town, March 21. To sail April 3, for Montevideo.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. a. n. a. a.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Capt. Kirkland writes as follows April 28: "I report the arrival of this vessel under my command at New York to-day. In accordance with my intention as stated in my last despatch from Aspinwall, and deeming my presence there no longer necessary, I left there on the night of April 15 for Havana, arriving there on the morning of April 22. The usual salute was fired and returned, and official visits made. I left Havana the same evening for New York, arriving here this evening. All well on board."

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller (ordered). At Leghorn, April 14. Arrived at Leghorn, April 8, from Palermo and Malta, where enjoyable though short visits were made. Commander O'Kane, having had two years and six months sea service under his present commission, has received his detachment, and expects to be relieved at Villefranche before the 1st of May by Commander Batcheller. The *Galena* is reported to be in excellent condition and has thus far been a very efficient and remarkably happy ship. Much regret is felt at the pending departure of Commander O'Kane. Several of the officers have availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Rome and Florence

from Leghorn. It is claimed that this ship has lost only two men by desertion since she left the United States, which is worthy of note.

LANCaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Leghorn, Italy, April 7. Arrived at Leghorn, Italy, from the *Pireus*, via Messina, April 3, and was admitted to practice. Sent two cases of small pax to hospital on shore, and none have since appeared. The disease, which seems to be prevailing throughout half of the world, was brought on board in Greece. On the morning of the 4th the main yard was being hoisted and, when within two feet of the slings, fell to the deck, crushing every thing in its way, and injuring itself so that it had to be condemned and a new one ordered. A breathless suspense followed the accident, and was not broken until it was announced that no one was killed. A seaman named Nelson who was sitting on the yard and came down with it escaped with some bruises, and Cadet Midshipmen D. L. Printup, who was on deck in the port gangway, had a most extraordinary experience. Some of the buttons and much of the nap were scraped from his coat by the rapid motion of the fall of a top Burton which in some inexplicable way got coiled around his body from his right shoulder to his left side. So great was the velocity of this running rope that it scorched his clothing and left his body sore for a week. Had it jammed he would instantly have been killed. The *Lancaster* has been calked as to her guns and spar decks, and painted within and without, preparatory to her northern cruise. She was expected to leave Leghorn about April 26 for Villefranche, where she might remain a week. Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Admiral's Secretary, having been condemned by medical survey, was sent from the *Pireus* to Nice, via Marseilles, by mail steamer, accompanied by Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Gardner and a nurse, and Lieut. Wm. B. Newman appointed in his place. The vacancy thus caused among the watch officers has been filled by the transfer of Master J. C. Burnett from the *Quinnebaug* to the *Lancaster*. The latter ship from Naples arrived at Leghorn, April 7, and the *Galena* from Malta on the 8th, and were both in port on the 17th ult., moored inside of the breakwater and near the flagship.

NEPTUNE, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. At Marseilles, April 11. Expected at Villefranche, April 15.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. White. Arrived at Leghorn, April 7, from Messina and Naples. Will have new main topless yard and some lesser repairs made to tops and machinery before leaving port. Little by little she will be put in good condition for cruising.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Sailed from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico, April 11.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Arrived at Panama, April 16.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Porte Praya, March 14. To sail next day for Monrovia.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. At Mare Island, Cal.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. At Callao, March 28.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Off Callao, April 5.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska. A despatch from Capt. Pearson reports affairs quiet in that territory and the health of officers and men good.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

ALERT, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left Singapore, Feb. 15, and arrived at Batavia on the 17th; left Batavia on the 23d and arrived at Sarawak on the 27th.

ASHHEUCLER, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Left Tientsin, China, March 15, coaled at Chefoo on the 17th, and arrived at Nagasaki on the 24th, after having been delayed at Chefoo by bad weather until the 26th, and having been compelled to lay-to one day during the passage. She would be at Kobe about April 16. She is docked at Nagasaki to have the bottom cleaned and painted, and rudder enlarged. Her decks are to be caulked before she leaves.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. Left Yokohama, March 18. Owing to the continued breaking up of the main journals it was found necessary to anchor, which was accordingly done the same evening in Tatigama Bay. The next day, having gotten under way during the early morning, anchored again, owing to bad weather, near Ousae Lake. Got under way on the 26th but was obliged to return, and anchored in Simosa Bay. The crank pin brasses again heating, was obliged to anchor after having gotten under way on the morning of the 21st. After repairing, and when the weather had sufficiently moderated, got under way on the 23d and anchored at Kobe March 23.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. D. B. Glidden. Arrived at Nagasaki, from Hong Kong, March 16; left Nagasaki, March 20, and arrived at Kobe, March 23.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. Left Yokohama, March 23, and arrived Kobe on March 26, where she would remain for some time undergoing repairs. Dressed ship, March 21, while at Yokohama, in company with the other men-of-war in the harbor, the day being the semi-annual celebration in honor of the Japanese line of Mikados. On the 22d did the same, in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany, and at noon, in company with the other saluting ships in the harbor, fired a salute of 21 guns. The *Richmond* has been stripped and work on the rigging, boilers, and machinery has begun. Work on hull and spars to commence as soon as estimate was made. Affairs in China and Japan unchanged. Health of squadron excellent.

SWATARA, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left Yokohama, March 15, and arrived at Kobe March 18.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (s. a. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. At Newport.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Sailed on April 17 for Plymouth and Portsmouth, England.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor.

Training ship. Sailed on April 17 for Plymouth and Portsmouth, England.

On Special Service.

ALARM*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Norfolk. The repairs on the *Alarm* at Norfolk will be completed on Friday. The daily papers report that while the *Alarm* was on her way down the Potomac to Fort Monroe last week, with Admiral Porter and family on board, she was seen making signals of distress and her steering gear was found to be out of order. A despatch from Lieut. J. A. Barber, U. S. N., executive officer of the *Alarm*, reports that the trouble arose from a worn shaft close to the collar bearing. The fault was not therefore with the Mallory propeller, of which the Board of Engineers (whose investigations we reported at the time they were made last summer), spoke so favorably.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Surveying Samana Bay.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, 1 gun (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. Capt. Matthews reports from Key West, Fla., April 25, as follows: "I respectfully report that we left Curacao on the 9th instant under easy steam and sail, and reached Port Royal, Jamaica, the evening of the 12th. The next day exchanged visits with Commodore White and the commanding officers of the three English vessels, *Flamingo*, *Fantome*, and *Contest*. The health of Kingston was excellent, and we remained until the 16th instant, when we left for Havana. In the Navy-yard at Port Royal they have supplies and conveniences for ordinary repairs to equipment of vessels only. In leaving Port Royal we came out the south channel and found that the red and white spindle between the south end of Drunkenman's Cay and Portuguese shoal was missing. But there was a white spindle on the Three Fathoms bank southwest of Portuguese shoal. To the southward and eastward of Cape St. Antonio we experienced a strong due east set as we neared the cape. We reached Havana the morning of the 21st. When within a mile of the entrance we saw the water filled with large bubbles of sewerage gas rising to the surface. The health of the place was reported good, there having been but eight deaths from yellow fever the preceding week. We made fast to a buoy and allowed no water from the harbor to be used for any purpose. The *Shenandoah* came in the morning of the 22d and left the same evening for New York. Made the usual visits to the Captain-General and Admiral. We left on the evening of the 23d for this place, where we arrived the morning of the 24th, and telegraphed our arrival as instructed. The health of the ship is good. We have had two or three slight cases of fever lately, but they are now nearly well." Sailed from Key West for Hampton Roads, May 1.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived inside Altila Harbor at Culiacan, Mexico, April 28.

ST. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Fort Monroe at 1 p. m. on Thursday, April 27. All well on board and the weather clear and pleasant.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

PASSAIC*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. a.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE German corvette *Louise*, Capt. Stempel, arrived at Norfolk, Va., April 28, and moored at the naval anchorage, saluting the pennant of Commodore Hughes with eleven guns. The salute was returned by the receiving ship *Franklin*. The visitors paid their respects officially to the officers of the yard, and later in the afternoon the visit was returned by Commodore Hughes.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR Benjamin F. Delano (retired list), died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30.

REAR-ADmiral Geo. H. Cooper relieved Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman of the command of the U. S. naval force on the North Atlantic Station, at Hampton Roads, on May 1. All the vessels attached to the squadron for sea service were present, and in very good condition. The *Vandalia* requires about two or three weeks.

MAR 28, Lieut.-Commander F. M. Green reports the completion of the astronomical work, on the Asiatic Station, in which he has been some time engaged, and expresses to Rear-Admiral Clitz his appreciation of the zealous co-operation of the officers of the *Palos*, and their exemplary conduct, who have assisted him in the successful accomplishment of the duty. They have been a credit to the vessel and the service.

THE London *United Service Gazette* thinks that "the report of the Board of United States Naval Engineers, on the Mallory steering and propelling gear as applied to the torpedo boat *Alarm*, develops results likely to have much influence in determining the conditions of future naval warfare."

CONGRESSMAN Bliss has informed the Common Council of Brooklyn that the Appropriation Committee of the House is considering whether or not additional sums of money shall be expended upon the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit it up for the demands of a new Navy or it shall be abandoned.

and sold. The construction of ten new ships of war, he says, has been recommended by the Naval Affairs Committee, and it seems to be only a question of time when the Navy will be enlarged and improved. Corresponding changes must of necessity be made at large expense in the present outfit of the Brooklyn yard, if it is to be maintained. "The dry dock," he adds, "is not sufficiently large to receive the new vessels. The gates are out of order, the approaches to it are obstructed by deposits of dirt, and it is said that the sewers emptying at points near the dock must be changed to prevent its absolute destruction." The Congressman concludes by saying that the propriety of selling the Brooklyn yard, with several other yards, has been considered for some time by the Naval Committee of the Senate and House. Some of the naval officials at the Navy-yard are of the opinion that by using the caisson instead of the folding gates, and in the outer groove, the dry dock could be made the length required for the new vessels. The dock is now 360 feet in length. It was commenced in 1841 and finished in 1851, costing \$2,000,000. In regard to the condition of the gates and caisson they are said to be a disgrace to the Government. It is claimed, however, that all necessary repairs can be made for from \$15,000 to \$18,000.

The U. S. C. S. S. *Gedney* will probably be repaired during the summer at the Delamater Iron Works, New York.

The New Hampshire *Gazette*, of May 4, says: Capt. A. E. K. Benham, Naval Constructors Webb, Mintoyne, and Steele, and Asst. Constructor Mallett, Board of Inspection, met at the Navy-yard, April 27, to inspect the *Plymouth*. After she was brought up to the yard several strakes of her planking and ceiling were taken out, and her timbers and woodwork found in a good state of preservation—much better than the *Omaha*, which has been hauled out on the dry dock under orders to be repaired. Her engines were inspected several weeks ago by a board of engineers, and found in good condition.

Asst. Engineer H. W. Spangler will be continued on duty at the University of Pennsylvania for another year.

The New Hampshire *Gazette*, of April 27, reports a trial between an anchor recently patented by Major Urch weighing 421 lbs., and the improved anchor adopted and now used by the United States Government weighing 436 lbs. A heavy spar had been erected and stayed in every direction, and to it about thirty feet from the ground were lashed huge blocks carrying a six-inch hawser, connecting the anchors (which were two hundred feet apart, the strain coming equally on each) with a windlass a hundred and fifty feet to one side. It says: Urch's anchor took ground at once and held on, while the Government anchor was "brought home" a distance of one hundred feet in less than four minutes, making a deep furrow in the hard earth. The anchors were then shifted, each taking the other's ground; this time Urch's yielded a little, owing to one of its flukes getting into the furrow previously made by the other anchor; nevertheless it took its opponent home in eight minutes. A third trial resulted the same as the first. It was then suggested that a 600-pound anchor of a fishing schooner which was at hand be substituted for the one obtained at the Navy-yard; this was done, and the fisherman's anchor came home in five minutes and a half, Urch's anchor yielding but eighteen inches. Commander Yates then proposed that the Government anchor should be buried up to its shank, Urch's anchor to "go-se-you-please" against it. This too was done, and as Capt. Moses expressed it, "the grave gave up its dead" in two minutes, Major Urch's anchor holding from the start. The fisherman's anchor was then backed by the Government anchor, and the two, weighing over a thousand pounds, pitted against the little "claw-hammer." The united anchors ploughed and jumped, but came home all the same in six minutes and a half. Urch's anchor did not yield.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DECREED.

APRIL 29.—Passed Assistant Paymaster J. N. Speel, to the Kearsarge on the 6th of May.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Simpson, to instruction in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Assistant Engineer Charles W. Livermore, to appear before the Retiring Board.

Boatswain T. W. Brown, to duty in the equipment department at the Navy-yard, New York.

Mate James W. Baxter, to the Tallapoosa on the 1st of May.

May 1.—Ensign Henry T. Mayo, to temporary duty on the Coast Survey.

Ensign Fidelio S. Carter, to examination for promotion.

May 2.—Commodore J. B. Creighton, Captain Wm. T. Truxton, Commander A. Hopkins, Lieutenant-Commander C. D. Sigbee, Master John Downs and Midshipman Edward Lloyd, Jr., to examination for promotion.

Paymaster Wm. N. Watmough, to the Vandalia.

May 4.—Pay Director Alexander W. Russell, as Navy pay agent at Philadelphia on the 16th of May.

DETACHED.

APRIL 29.—Lieutenant-Commander George B. Livingston, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 30th of April, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, from the Kearsarge on the 6th of May, and ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

May 1.—Chief Engineer Wm. S. Smith, from experimental duty at Washington, and ordered to the Kearsarge.

Chief Engineer Isaac R. McNary, from the Kearsarge on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

May 2.—Captain Richard W. Meade, from the command of the Vandalia, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Rush R. Wallace, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to command the Vandalia.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Green has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Palos on the 28th of March last, and has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation in connection with the reduction of telegraphic longitude observations.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Davis has reported his return home, having been detached from the Palos on the 28th of March last, and has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation in connection with the reduction of telegraphic longitude observations.

Lieutenant Charles W. Christopher, from the Iroquois, and placed on sick leave.

Paymaster John MacMahon, from the Vandalia on reporting of relief, and ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

May 4.—Commander A. S. Crowninshield, from duty in the Signal Office, Washington, and granted a leave of absence for one year from May 4.

Master Samuel C. Lemly has reported his return home, having been detached from the Palos, Asiatic Station, on the 27th of March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director John S. Cunningham, from duty as Navy pay agent at Philadelphia on the 16th of May, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

MAY 5.—Surgeon J. R. Tryon, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the Alaska, Pacific Station.

REVOKE.

The orders of Commodore Edward Y. McCauley to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders from the 15th ultimo.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore Albert G. Clary (retired list), at present at San Miguel, Azores, extended one year from May 1, with permission to remain abroad.

The leave of Carpenter A. W. Massey has been extended until June 1.

The leave of absence granted Captain L. A. Beardslee for three months from May 15, has been further extended until November 15.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 3, 1882:

J. H. Spotts, rear-admiral, March 9, U. S. S. Brooklyn.

MARINE CORPS.

DECREED.

Major Green Clay Goodloe has been ordered to pay off the marines stationed at Washington, Annapolis, Md., and Norfolk, Va.

Captain H. A. Bartlett, to temporary duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DETACHED.

First Lieutenant George C. Reid, from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Vandalia on the 9th of May.

First Lieutenant E. R. Robinson, from the Vandalia on the 9th of May, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant Samuel J. Logan, from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHANGE ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Master J. C. Burnett was transferred from the Quinnebag to the Lancaster April 10.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Lt. Comdr. G. D. B. Glidden was detached by the Admiral from the Richmond and ordered to command the Palos on the 27th of March last.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Green having completed the work assigned him by the Navy Department was detached from the command of the Palos and from the station on the 27th of March last and ordered to report in person at the Navy Department. He has arrived.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Davis and Master Samuel C. Lemly were also detached from the Palos and from the station on the 27th of March last and ordered to report in person at the Navy Department. Davis arrived home.

Lieutenant N. E. Mason was transferred from the Monocacy to the Richmond, and Master V. L. Cottman from the Richmond to the Monocacy, on the 27th of March last.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Commo. Upshur and a party of officers, consisting of Capt. E. E. Potter, equipment officer; Medical Director Charles Martin, Dept. Med. and Surg.; Lieut.-Col. Jno. L. Broome, commanding Marine Barracks; Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, Dept. Steam Engineering; Lieut. W. H. Jaques, aide to Commo. Upshur, and Master Alfred Reynolds, of the Ordnance Dept., paid a visit to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton and officers of Fort Hamilton last Saturday.

The *Shenandoah* is expected to come up to the yard and go out of commission as soon as she has been inspected by the Board of Inspection from Washington.

Boatswain T. W. Brown has reported for duty in the Equipment Dept., and Capt. R. M. Collum, U. S. M. C., as a member of the Court of Inquiry.

The annual election of officers of the Naval Lyceum for 1882 took place last Saturday morning.

Lieut. H. C. T. Nye, of the Ordnance Dept., has returned from leave.

It is rumored around the yard that Paymaster Tolfree, of the *Shenandoah*, will relieve Paymaster Watkins, of the *Colorado*, about the 1st of July.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, May 8, 1882.

LIEUT. Charles Seymour, lately attached to the U. S. S. *Ashicot*, has reported for duty and been assigned to the equipment department.

Rear-Admiral George H. Preble paid a visit on a number of his officers' friends at the yard on the 2d inst.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robin and 1st Lieutenant J. H. Washburn, U. S. M. C., are away on leave.

Naval Constructor W. L. Mintoyne is absent on temporary duty at the Portsmouth Navy yard.

The last meeting for this season of the Shakespeare Club was held at the residence of Col. C. D. Hebb on the 1st inst. The evening was pleasantly spent in listening to readings and recitations.

Lieutenants N. J. K. Patch, E. T. Strong and F. W. Nichols left this station on the 29th inst. to report for duty in the torpedo service at Newport, R. I.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, May 5.

THE steam launch attached to the *New Hampshire* has been laid up and thoroughly repaired under the personal supervision of Lieut. Graydon, U. S. N., who is in charge of the steam engineering department of the ship.

Private Marine Anderson, who belonged on board of the *Portsmouth* and who became deranged on the trip of that vessel from Hampton Roads to this place, is rapidly recovering under the careful treatment of Surgeon John C. Wise.

Mate George H. Worcester, U. S. N., has returned to the *New Hampshire* from Washington, where he was promoted on examination from an ensign.

Mrs. Luce, wife of Commodore Luce, U. S. N., will vacate her cottage here in a few days, and will take up her residence in Boston.

Engineer Robinson, U. S. N., has returned from Philadelphia, where he has been spending a brief vacation.

The funeral of the late A. W. Hayes, leader of the band attached to the training squadron (who died Saturday morning), was solemnized Monday afternoon and was very largely attended, not only by the townspeople but also by the officers and marines, apprentice boys, and seamen attached to the training ships *New Hampshire* and *Minnesota*. The naval detachment was in command of Lieut. W. McCarty Little, while the battalion was commanded by Lieut. J. V. B. Bleecker. Midshipman Morgan was aid to Lieut. Little, the other officers in line being Ensign Minette and Midshipmen Parks and Heissell. Six of the petty officers of the squadron, of the same rank as the deceased, acted as bearers, while an equal number of bearers were chosen from St. John's Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. The services at the grave were conducted by the masons and at the finish three volleys were fired over the grave or vault where the remains were temporarily placed. The bearers from the ships were: Thomas F. Rider, A. W. Hall, Charles Hurst, W. H. Huntington, H. J. Caruthers and James Connell. Appended are the names of the masonic bearers: James Brierly, J. L. Frank, David M. Coggeshall, John E. Clark, Andrew Brierly and John Gilpin. Every respect was shown to the memory of the deceased by the representatives of the Navy, and in this connection it can be truthfully said that the deceased was respected by all on board the vessels and that his sudden death has cast a gloom over the community. The band sent a floral emblem in the shape of a lyre, with the words "To our Leader" in blue flowers at the base.

Third class boy, F. T. Price, recently fell overboard from the fire chains of the *New Hampshire*. James F. Sullivan, boatswain's mate, who was in the boiler house at the time, heard the alarm and jumped overboard, followed by Jerry Troy, chief boatswain's mate. The united efforts of these daring fellows was the means of saving the unfortunate lad. It is understood that both of them will be recommended by Chaplain Clark to the Navy Department as being worthy of being honored with medals.

Among the "reforms" introduced on board of the *New Hampshire* by its new commander, Commander C. E. Clark, is a system of classification according to conduct. The lads forming the first class are granted such privileges as are consistent with discipline, and at the close of every month they are permitted to draw their proportion of the mess fund which they are allowed to spend for "pin money." The difference between the classes is marked by a diminution of the privileges accorded.

The New Artillery Company has not as yet been able to elect a colonel, Col. George R. Fearing positively declining a re-election. Ex-Col. John Hare Powell, who has been pressed to take his old command, is deaf to all entreaties and under no circumstance will he take charge of the company.

Chaplain Hayward, U. S. N., officiated again at Trinity (P. E. E.) church on Sunday last. This gentleman has consented to deliver the address at this place on memorial day.

Members of the 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, gave a grand social at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. There was a large attendance. The duties of floor manager were performed by James H. Wright, his aids being: W. J. Appleton, Albert Bailey, J. F. Devlin and R. O'Neill. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Walter S. Rus, C. Bloom, J. Schoonmaker, W. J. Appleton and J. A. Seifer. Messrs. Carl Schonning, J. H. Fisher, F. M. Neville and F. Burch comprised the reception committee. The entertainment was a success in every particular and reflected great credit upon the management.

The wife of Commodore Baldwin of the Navy was in town a few days ago.

Mrs. Jewell, wife of Lieut-Commander Jewell, one of the instructors at the Torpedo station, is making a visit among her friends at the National Capital.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William E. Hopkins, U. S. A., has reported for duty at Fort Adams at this place.

Lieut. Thomas C. McLean, U. S. N., an ex-student and instructor at the Torpedo station, is expected to report at the same place for duty as an instructor June 1st.

Lieutenant-Commander George T. Davis, U. S. N., executive officer of the *Minnesota*, left town on Monday on a leave of absence.

The officers of the Torpedo Station are as follows: Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, in charge of station and inspector of ordnance; Lieut.-Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell, assistant inspector of ordnance and instructor in electricity; Lieut.-Comdr. T. F. Jewell, assistant inspector of ordnance and instructor in fuze manufacture; Lieut.-Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, assistant inspector of ordnance and instructor in torpedo warfare; Chemist, Prof. J. F. White; Aid to Commanding Officer, Ensign John F. Newton; Paymaster, L. G. Hobbs; Surgeon, W. I. Simon; Gunner, W. Burdett; Mates (attached to *Nina*), William Boyd, L. M. Melchor, Robert Robinson, Walter N. Smith; Captain's Clerk, Thomas Breeze; Paymaster's Clerk, Edward F. Delaney. The new class of officers ordered for instruction at the Torpedo Station are now hard at work endeavoring to solve the difficult problems of torpedo warfare under the careful supervision of competent instructors. Only about one-half of the class reported on Monday. The new comers were most cordially received by Capt. Selfridge and his officers. They devoted Monday simply to reporting and taking a look at the buildings, etc., to be found on Goat Island.

The *Nina*, attached to the Torpedo Station, has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated for the use of the officers for the present season. The work was done in Providence.

THE JEANNETTE SURVIVORS.

A DESPATCH from St. Petersburg, May 2, says: "Lieut. Danenhower, Seaman Cole, and the Chinese steward of the *Jeannette* have arrived here. Newcombe will arrive on Tuesday. Cole is completely demented, and is sometimes almost unmanageable. The American Legation will give an entertainment in their honor on Wednesday. Lieut. Danenhower seems convinced that Capt. De Long will never be found alive. After a few days the party will proceed to Paris. Lieut. Danenhower contemplates reading a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on the possibilities of trade on the North coast of Siberia. He is loud in his praise of the Russians for the kind manner in which he and his companions have been treated by them."

The Secretary of the Navy, May 4, received a telegram from Lieut. Danenhower at St. Petersburg in relation to Jack Coles, insane seaman. The Lieutenant wanted a doctor ordered to St. Petersburg to accompany Coles, but the department directed that he be put in a hospital for treatment if necessary.

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CIGARS BY MAIL. See adv't of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK has lately received from the Ordnance Department the gold medal, eight silver medals, and three marksmen's rifles, the prizes won at the competitions of last year in the Division of the Atlantic, under General Orders 44, an account of which has heretofore appeared in the JOURNAL. The inscriptions on the prizes are to be made under the supervision of the Division Commander, after which the formal presentation to the winners of last year will be made. There has been some delay from unavoidable causes in getting the prizes ready, they being the first issued under the order, but it is understood that there will be no delay in the future.

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ARMY RETIREMENT AGAIN.

Our article of last week upon "Army Retirement" seems to have met with general approval, and the whole subject has now been so thoroughly discussed that but little remains to be said. There is one suggestion, however, which we beg to submit to the Army, and that is the advisability of every officer interested in the passage of the compulsory retirement law sending on at once to Senators and Representatives of his acquaintance, or who are known to take interest in the question, his views on the subject, as the chiefs of bureaus of the War Department have done. The bill has passed one House, and it rests largely with the other, the Senate, to say if it shall become a law. The session is drawing to a close, although there is ample time as yet for the legislation so universally desired; but delays are dangerous, and we make this suggestion in the hope that it may be for the general good, and may stir up those who have heretofore devoted little if any attention to the question, and made no active effort towards achieving the result hoped for.

We also commend to the attention of officers the report of the Military Committee of the House on the subject of compulsory retirement, which appears under our Congressional heading. The committee present very forcibly some of the principal arguments in favor of compulsory retirement, and recommend the passage of a bill to the same effect as the amendment of the Army Appropriation bill, exempting, however, from its operation the General, Lieutenant-General, and the present Major-Generals. One of the arguments against compulsory retirement, which seems strong to those not well informed as to the personal history of officers, is that when such a law as the one proposed goes into effect, it will not only retire a number of highly deserving

officers, but promote others less deserving and less efficient. But universal experience shows that there are always found in the lower grades many officers just as efficient as any who have ever filled the higher ones. Gen. Sherman has frequently urged that each period of time finds its own officers, and that the men who succeed in the new wars are not the gray-haired heroes of a former generation.

A correspondent sends us, in refutation of the idea that under compulsory retirement there would be a scarcity of officers left in the Army, with experience of high commands, a list of such officers, showing their present rank, and also the extent of the commands held by them during the war. Possibly the list may not be complete, and of course there could be added to it scores of names of field and company officers who also during the war had commands much more extensive than their present ones. The list of our correspondent includes 77 officers having had a command as high as that of general officer. Those having a command equal to that of general are Brig.-Gens. Pope and Howard; that of lieutenant general, Brig.-Gens. Crook, Wright, and Hazen, and Cols. Newton, McCook, Gibbon, Willcox, Gilbert, and Stanley; Lieut.-Cols. Gillmore, Parke, Warren, and Weitzel. Those having the command of major generals: Cols. Baird, Grover, Hatch (J. P.), Mackenzie, Merritt, Carr, Neill, Hatch (E.), Grierson, Ayres, Getty, Howe, Hunt, Wheaton, Kautz, and Ruger; Lieut.-Col. Carlin; Majors Brisbin, Biddle, and Arnold; Capts. Conrad and Rose. Those having had the command of a brigadier general: Cols. Benham, Tower, Sturgis, Dent, Brooke, Bradley, and Potter; Lieut.-Cols. Forsyth, De Russy, Mason, Chambers, Abbot, Sweitzer, Dudley, Gibson, Whistler, Huston, Swaine, and Bliss; Majors Poe, Evans, Carlton, Mizner, Merrill, Henry, McLaughlen, Tidball, Jackson, Lazelle, Moore, and Randol; Capts. Pennington, Sinclair, Penrose, Ferris, Pollock, Crandal, Johnson, and Bentzoni.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The official despatches must still be relied on for any authentic news of the hostilities in Arizona, although some unofficial accounts narrate Indian depredations which are not improbable. There is a report at Fort Bowie that the Mexican troops under Col. Garcia co-operated effectively with Col. Forsyth on their side of the border. The news was brought by courier direct from the battle-field, which was 75 miles from the scene of Capt. Tupper's engagement of April 28, reported in the official despatch published elsewhere. Col. Forsyth and his command were pursuing the hostiles and had run them into the vicinity of the Mexican troops, who were lying in ambush for them near Janne. They attacked the Indians, killing twenty-eight outright, and four companies of Mexican cavalry chased them into the mountains and killed fifty more, making in all seventy-eight hostiles killed by Mexican troops. The Indians killed about eighteen of the Mexicans. Another account from Lordsburg, N. M., reports the total Mexican loss at 28, and that 33 Indians were taken prisoners.

The question how far Agent Tiffany is responsible for the present troubles is somewhat discussed. A recent telegram from Whipple Barracks declared that "Agent Tiffany was asked a month ago if two companies could be sent from the vicinity of San Carlos to guard the Mexican border. He said, 'Yes, the agency Indians are all right.' Against urgent protests he successfully urged the release of sixty-five hostile Apaches who had been taken prisoners last fall. He has misrepresented the escape of the Cibicu murderers from the custody of his agency police." In reply Mr. Tiffany says that the agency Indians, at the time he gave that answer, were quiet, "and are now quiet; and if these two companies, with the others which were sent to the Mexican border, had thoroughly scoured the country, I cannot see how sixty or more of the Indians in Mexico could have crossed into the States and made their way a distance of 250 miles and entered my reservation without their trail having been discovered and followed by the military." As to the release of the Indians, he says there were urgent protests against it, and they were released on the following telegram of General Sherman:

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, A. T., April 4, 1882.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

Colonel Tiffany, your agent here, holds as prisoners sixty-seven White Mountain Apaches who surrendered on account of the Cibicu affair last September. They are here with all their families, leaving astray their horses, cattle, sheep, and everything they possess in the northern part of the reservation. Some of the prisoners have been tried and executed. A few more may deserve trial and punishment, but the mass should be allowed to return to their homes to collect their stock and to get ready for their corn. I am convinced that Colonel Tiffany knows all the facts and all the parties and should be allowed discretion to set at liberty such as were not guilty of murder, perfidy, or robbery, and that the guilty parties should still be held or delivered over to the civil

courts of the Territory. We have just had a long talk, and I am convinced that there is no danger of repetition and that substantial justice will result.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Under the same date Gen. Sherman had telegraphed as follows: "Have come from railroad by ambulance without escort. No apprehension of danger. Find the Apaches under Agent Tiffany in good state of control and discipline. He needs a better guard-house." Finally, a report having been circulated that Agent Tiffany was not co-operating with the military authorities, he was able to procure these denials:

This is all a mistake. Colonel Tiffany has done everything a man could do and in just the way I would have advised.

E. A. CARA, Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD, SAN CARLOS AGENCY, Oct. 10, 1881.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the A. A. G.'s Dept., Fort Lowell, A. T.:

Sir: From what I have seen here and from the statement of General Carr, who preceded me, and other officers I believe Agent Tiffany is using his best endeavors to aid in the arrest of badly disposed Indians, and that he has acted with courage in difficult circumstances. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. MACKENZIE,

Colonel 4th United States Cavalry, commanding.

Respectfully transmitted to Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, concurring with Colonel Mackenzie in his views of the active co-operation of Agent Tiffany with the officers and troops of this command.

O. B. WILLCOX,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding Department.

The 3d and 9th Cavalry and 1st, 4th, and 7th Infantry were some time since looked to as possible sources of reinforcement for Arizona and New Mexico, and under our heading of "The Army" will be found such official orders as have already been issued in regard to some of these projected reinforcements. The 3d Cavalry was on the move several days ago.

On May 3, Gen. Crook received a despatch from Major Evans, of the 3d Cavalry, at Fort Steele, stating that a report had been received by a telegraph operator at Rawlins that the Bannocks and Snakes had broken out at Fort Washakie; that the settlers had become alarmed, and that arms had been issued to them by the military, but that the report is denied by the Indian Bureau. The two companies of the 3d Cavalry, under Major Mason, which garrisoned Fort Washakie, had left that post under orders to proceed to Arizona, and it was feared that the Snakes and Bannocks had taken advantage of their departure. Omaha news added: "It may be that the killing of Ute Jack on Friday last by Capt. Morton had caused them to break out. Jack was a noted chief of the Southern Colorado Utes, who have been moved to a new reservation, and he was visiting the Bannocks and Snakes, probably to get them to go on the warpath. He had been wanted by the military for some time, as they desired to return him to his people. Two years ago the Utes tried to get these Indians to join them in an outbreak. Captain Britton, with his company, E, of the 8th Infantry, left Fort Douglas, Utah, May 4, for Fort Washakie. Whether Major Mason's two companies of the 3d Cavalry will now proceed to Arizona or return to Fort Washakie is not yet decided." But a Laramie City despatch gave a more accurate version of the facts in saying: "The women and children at the posts are now fearing a general massacre at any moment by Indians. The civilians are arming themselves to protect the post, but it is feared that they will not be able to withstand the Indians, who are greatly excited over the killing of the Ute Jack." A despatch from Washington announces, on the authority of the Indian Bureau, that the Indians referred to are the most peaceable and friendly under the supervision of the Government, and Ute Jack, whose killing is said to have aroused the anger and resentment of these Indians, lived in Utah, far remote from the locality where such apprehension of danger is reported to exist. In addition to these facts the Indian office is in the receipt of despatches showing that no fear of trouble exists at or about Fort Washakie.

A Tombstone despatch, of May 4, takes this hopeful view: "The Indian excitement is completely quieted. Capt. Harris, of the 1st Cavalry, and his command reached here yesterday from Helm's Ranch. There are no Indians in the vicinity. Capt. Harris thinks that all the hostiles have escaped to Mexico. There are no hostiles in the Dragoon Mountains or anywhere else within fifty miles of Tombstone."

A Lordsburg, N. M., despatch, of May 5, says: "Reports from Mexico are to the effect that Captain Tupper and his troops had a second encounter with Indians on May 1, about forty-five miles south of Cloverdale, killing forty Indians and recapturing about two hundred head of stock. Tupper lost one killed and one wounded. Colonel Brady, who left here May 1, reached Richmond with his command yesterday morning, having scouted along Gila Valley and over the entire route between here and Richmond. He reports all quiet." A Denver despatch, of May 5, says, in regard to Colonel

Garcia's fight with Loco: "Captain Antonio Arrado and Lieutenant Ignacio Franco, Mexican officers, were killed. Twenty soldiers were also killed. Loco and twenty-five warriors are said to have escaped unhurt."

THE ARIZONA COWBOYS.

The proclamation issued by the President, this week, that "in consequence of unlawful combinations of evil disposed persons who are banded together to oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws it has become impracticable to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States" in the Territory of Arizona, and warning all such persons to "retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before noon of the 15th of May," is, of course, directed against the Arizona cowboys. Whether these cowboys will retire to their abodes, as here requested, or whether they have any abodes to retire to, we shall see in due time.

The President had at first asked Congress, in a message, to amend the laws limiting the use of the Army as a *posse comitatus*, in order to meet this state of things. But the Senate Judiciary Committee made a report that "there is no necessity in the case named for further legislation, and that the President of the United States has now ample power to put down the lawlessness in the Territory of Arizona referred to by him, and to restrain the marauding expeditions to which he refers, organized in that Territory to enter into the territory of the Republic of Mexico."

Mr. Edmunds quoted the existing laws, and then said: "When that act was passed, the Constitution and the act of Congress I have previously read standing just as they do now, made the provision that I have read which in clear and explicit terms, as the committee think, authorize the President to use the Army and the Navy, all the military force of the United States, and the militia as well, to enforce the laws of the United States in the Territory of Arizona if the state of disturbance there, in his judgment, is such that the ordinary processes of judicial procedure are inadequate to accomplish the end. Of course if they are adequate we do not want any legislation either to authorize the governor to raise volunteers or to spend money, or for any other purpose. If they are not, the law in explicit terms authorizes this to be done, and the act of 1878 does not prohibit but expressly recognizes the fact that where an act of Congress has authorized this in express terms, it still may be done. The *posse comitatus* clause referred to arose out of an implied authority to the marshals and their subordinates executing the laws to call upon the Army just as they would upon bystanders who, if the Army responded, would have command of the Army or so much of it as they had, just as they would of the bystanders, and would direct them what to do. In all these cases the President of the United States having the power of employing any part of the Army from three soldiers to three thousand to assist in the execution of the laws in the Territory of Arizona, retains the dominion over this Army himself and the soldiers under command of their own officers to aid the civil authorities, instead of being under the command of the marshal of the Territory." It is on this interpolation, therefore, that the President has issued his proclamation.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ALL the energies of this body are at present directed towards the preparation for the international match between the American and British teams which will take place at Creedmoor about the middle of September next. As the season becomes more favorable the general interest in the event is increasing and the affair may be considered under good headway and sure of a successful termination. The National Guard, at least so far as the State of New York is concerned, has commenced its preparation for the match in earnest; arrangements for cheap transportation have been completed with the railroad authorities on Long Island; the question of finance which at the beginning was the most pressing one has been to a large extent settled by the liberal action of the Governor of New York in affording the association the aid of the State in this respect, and general interest in the match has been stimulated by the prizes or trophies offered by the Governor to each man accepted on the team from the State militia.

The British team is expected to arrive about the beginning of September, and their comfort and care will be looked after by a special committee. The Association look upon them as rather formidable opponents and realize the fact that hard work will be required on the part of the Americans to beat them, especially at the longer ranges. The interest taken in the match on the

other side is very lively, subscriptions for the team have been liberal and every effort has been made to put the British team in the highest state of efficiency. It will thus be seen that unusually strong efforts are required from our team to secure the victory. But the International match is not the only event on which the honor of America depends. There is the Hilton trophy, the competition for which includes not only our Army, Navy and National Guard, but may also be participated in by foreign teams, and which is to be shot for about the time of the International match. The Army which won this trophy in 1880 lost it again last year on account of its failure to take part in the competition (the authorities at Washington having refused to send teams to Creedmoor) and the trophy is now held by the State of New York. The country now looks to the Army to prevent this trophy from falling into the hands of the foreigner, and to secure the attendance of an Army team at Creedmoor during the fall meeting or the present year for this purpose, the National Rifle Association has addressed a request to the Secretary of War.

This was the status of affairs at the opening of the May meeting of the Board of Directors, which took place at 83 Clinton Place on Tuesday evening, May 2, with the President, Gen. Molineux, in the chair, and Gens. Barnes and Smith, Colonels Story, Litchfield, Cowperthwait, and Schermerhorn, Major Morse, Hon. N. P. Stanton, Mr. Alford, and Secretary Seabury present. The usual routine business having been disposed of the Secretary reported that Cos. B, C, F and K, 7th, and H, 23d regiments, had affiliated under the late liberal terms offered by the Association, the reduction of the fare for the round trip for members to and from Creedmoor to 30 cents was then announced, after which the President informed the meeting that the Commander-in-Chief N. G. S. N. Y. had agreed to furnish the requisite funds for the practice of the troops and a special amount for the care and improvement of members of the National Guard who practice for and secure places in the International Team.

The reply of the Secretary of War to the request for an Army team at Creedmoor next fall, above alluded to, was then read. It was like the reply to the man who asked for bread and received a stone; the old excuse of want of an appropriation was made, and instead of a team of marksmen the Secretary sent copies of General Orders No. 44 and 45 of 1881, referring to the inauguration of Division and Department competitions. Some of the members of the Association unacquainted with Army ways could not understand the impossibility of reserving out of an appropriation of forty millions, enough money to send a dozen or so of men to Creedmoor for a few days. The Governor of New York outdid the Washington authorities in patriotism completely. After discussing the matter at length the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board bring to the notice of the President of the United States the importance of sending at least one Army team to Creedmoor, to compete at the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association in September, 1882.

An address to the National Guard of the United States, prepared by the President and Secretary, was then read, and adopted by the Board. It calls attention to the condition of the International Match, and concludes as follows: "Desire having been expressed by riflemen for practice matches, for distances and conditions the same as the 'International,' such matches have been prepared with prizes, to which 'everybody' will be admitted upon paying entrance fees. These fees will be refunded to any of the National Guard or militia, upon presenting certification of the commander of the organization to which they belong, that they enter for practice for places upon the team to shoot in the International Match, which will not prejudice their claim for prizes offered. The honor and fame to the military organizations whose members win places on the team, will certainly compensate for the expenses incurred in practice, and the liberality of the State of New York in the annual appropriation, enables the Board of Directors to state that a portion of said appropriation will be set aside to defray in part the cost of transportation and subsistence for such officers and men of the National Guard of that State, and other States will, it is hoped, make similar provision for their own men."

In addition to this address, an appeal to the officers and members of the National Guard, and to the public, calling for pecuniary assistance, for the conduct of the practice of the American team and the running of the match, as well as for the reception and entertainment of our foreign guests, was ordered to be issued. The President, by resolution, was directed to appoint a committee of five members of the Board, whose duty it will be to look after the welfare of the competing teams in the International Military Match.

On proposition of Col. Story, Mr. C. F. Mackenzie,

was elected a life member of the association. The name of Mr. Frank Donaldson, late Secretary of the National Rifle Association, was then proposed by Col. Story for honorary directorship for three years on account of the great interest taken by him in the rifle movement and his many efforts for the success of the National Rifle Association. Before the proposition was announced by the President, Col. Litchfield moved to add the names of Major H. Fulton, Judge Gildersleeve, and Col. Schermerhorn, also late Secretaries of the Association, as worthy of the honor of the compliment. Four new honorary directors at one meeting, however, seemed to be too much for the Board (it was too much like the issue of brevet commissions after the war) and after some discussion, the motion and proposition were by vote laid on the table.

The Committee on the selection of the American Team—Col. Litchfield, Gens. Wingate and Smith—appointed by the President, was confirmed by the Board, with Col. Litchfield chairman. It was decided, in answer to a question from this committee, that the changing of rifles between the stages during the matches for places on the American Team would not be allowed, and that the rifle used by any competitor at 200 yards must also be the one used at the long ranges. With regard to sights (Wimbledon rules), the committee asked for a ruling on the paragraph (d) in the rules, viz., "The sliding-bar to be with or without vertical lines, or apertures." . . . Col. Litchfield claimed that this rule was liable to misconception by riflemen, and therefore asked the Board to decide the point as to whether holes or apertures bored in the back sight would or could be allowed. The matter was referred to the committee with power, and the meeting at midnight adjourned.

SENATOR Beck has been made very unhappy by the success of the call made by the Senate upon the Secretary of War for information as to how the appropriation for mileage to officers has been expended. On the receipt of a mail bag full of papers in reply Mr. Beck said on Thursday last: "It seems to me there was no occasion to send a bag of papers of that sort here, when that Department has plenty of clerks not very busy, and plenty of officers who might perhaps be better employed than they are. I do not understand why they could not have sent an abstract of the papers. What I desire to do is to give the Army all they need, but if they are going to send officers down to Yorktown, and if they are going to have grand dress parades all over the country and invite officers all about and pay them mileage and then come here with a deficiency of \$52,000, having spent the whole \$200,000 we allowed them in eight months instead of twelve, I think they might tell us how they spent it, without going into great detail as to where it went. What I wanted was simply w at the resolution shows on its face, an abstract of the orders to show where the officers were sent, what they were doing, what duty they were performing, so as to enable us to see whether this money was spent in executing the necessary orders of the Army or whether it was spent in junketing. If it was so spent, then I propose before new appropriations are made to seek to limit the right of that Department to make such expenditures. I believe, for example, and I may be wrong, that \$30,000 or \$30,000 of that money was spent by officers to go to Yorktown for the Centennial celebration. I deny the right of the Secretary of War to send his officers there at public expense. If I am wrong in that, then I am so far wrong. If, in other words, the orders under which the money was spent were in connection with Army affairs, all right; if not, then let us see if we cannot prevent a repetition of that condition of things. That is all I want, and a single page or two would give it all. I had no idea that a bag of books would come here, and I am amazed that we are asked to print any such mass of papers."

Mr. Edmunds said the action of the Secretary of War was "only a justifiable and lawful obedience to the direction of the Senate of the United States to send this information. If the Senate calls for universal information he must send it if he is an upright officer. He has sent it, and it is not his fault that it is much or little. Perhaps the bag ought to have been silk, or something of that kind."

The Senate returned to the subject on Wednesday last, when Mr. Beck expressed his full confidence in Mr. Lincoln, in whose integrity of purpose he had entire faith. He was evidently afraid that there was a wicked partner somewhere, however, in the mileage business, as he knew "how men in official station were imposed upon." It is not Gen. Sherman, for Mr. Beck said he was the first one he always sent for when anything was wrong; "and in nine cases out of ten he stops all jobs if he sees anything that he thinks wrong

or extravagant." Mr. Beck said that the Army behaves better generally in regard to observing the law "than any other department." Still, the appropriation had been exceeded, and he wished to know why. Mr. Plumb said of the expenditure for mileage: "A very considerable portion of this expenditure is absolutely unnecessary, that it is done for the convenience of officers, that they are ordered from station to station as a matter of convenience to themselves, and not as matter of duty to the Government at all. There are to-day over one hundred officers of the Army on duty in Washington, ordered here for various purposes. While I do not say that there are very conspicuous violations of law involved in these orders at the same time it is a fact well known and understood that favoritism in the Army will enable officers to obtain an order for transportation in certain cases, when in other cases it cannot be had at all."

THE New York Times of May 4 has a good word to say for the Revenue Marine Service, which we cordially endorse. It says: "The Record of the Revenue Marine is one of great honor and usefulness. Organized in 1799, it has taken an active military part in all our wars, while in peace it protects the revenue from smugglers, prevents piracies and robberies on the seas, enforces the quarantine and neutrality laws, aids in shipwrecks and fires and in suppressing mutinies, procures obedience to the numerous laws of the merchant marine regarding signal lights, life boats, inspection, license, enrollment, and registry—in short, it is the industrious and tireless coast-guard of the country, now watching that the immigrant ships are not overloaded now that buoys and lighthouses are in order, now that the Government's timber lands are not encroached upon, and now that its seal fisheries are not invaded. Its numerous duties over enormous coast lines are performed with only 36 vessels and a personnel of fewer than a thousand officers and men; and this force during the year 1881 cruised 300,000 miles, boarded and examined 30,000 vessels, seized or reported more than 3,000 of them for violations of law, rescued 148 vessels in distress, valued, with their cargoes, at nearly \$3,000,000, and saved 141 lives. Such a service can fairly claim the establishment of a retired list at the hands of Congress."

The Revenue Marine Service, the Coast Survey Service, the Light House Service, and the Life Saving Service should be brought under the same control as the Navy. That is, when the present bureau system in the Navy Department gives place to something better.

GEN. H. L. ANNOT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., commanding at Willet's Point, in Orders of April 25, announces the course of instruction and drills for the Battalion of Engineers during the coming season. Capt. Raymond takes charge of the magnetic observations, and alternately with Gen. Abbot in supervising observations at the Astronomical Observatory. Capt. Miller takes charge of experiments in Military Mining, and acts in his old capacity as Captain of the Battalion team for the matches at Creedmoor. Capt. Mallory takes charge of all surveys, tidal and current measurements, etc., Lieut. Willard looks after the completion of the Model Vauban front, of the construction and breaking of a temporary bridge, and Lieut. Griffin continues in charge of the Photographic Laboratory. Military Engineering, Torpedo instruction, Military Map making, Field Photography and Astronomy, etc., have all their allotted share, and he who goes through the course with credit may be looked upon as a person of no mean military scientific attainments. Gen. Abbot also in an Order of April 27 establishes rules in regard to drills, passes, etc.

THE Irish champion, Mr. Robinson, developed his plan of campaign against England in a recent speech in Congress. "Did we not," he exclaims, "take New Orleans and Vicksburg and Richmond from a braver army than England can ever put in the field? Is there a fool in the universe who would say that London could not be more easily taken than Vicksburg was? We need no army or navy from this side of the Atlantic; the army and navy that would take London and Dublin within one month after a declaration of war with the United States are now in Europe. Half of the British army and navy are Irish and the other half have no love for the government that has impoverished and starved them. In less than a month after the first shot fired by England against the United States the Stars and Stripes would be floating from the mizzen-peaks and flag-staffs of their largest ships and strongest fortifications. All this might not be so, but will any one deny that a war with England would result in an American victory? If such an one exists let him step forth and declare it."

THE New York World, of April 29, says, concerning the present Indian disturbances in Arizona, and the demand of the settlers that the Apaches be extirpated: "This latest Indian outrage gives peculiar point to the conclusions of the admirable book, 'Our Wild Indians,' by General R. I. Dodge, U. S. Army. That work not only of the first authority upon its subject: it is the only recent book upon its subject which is entitled to be called expert testimony. The conclusions which Gen. Dodge reaches are those reached by every competent and disinterested observer. The first of them is that the management of the wild Indians should be at once and entirely transferred to the Army, which contains the only persons who are at once competent to manage them and disinterested in managing them. The second is that the Government should abrogate all existing treaties which recognize the tribal relations of Indians, and should refuse henceforth to admit any rights of Indians which proceed from the assumption of tribal relations. Until these things are done, the demand of the settlers of Arizona, atrocious as it may seem, will be a demand which the Government can, upon its own principles, have no excuse for not hearing and heeding. There is no earthly reason why red men who commit horrible crimes within our dominions should not be punished for those crimes as white or black or yellow men would be."

CAREFUL observers of recent orders, etc., from A. G. O. will doubtless have noticed the efforts being made to improve the standing of non-commissioned officers of companies by forbidding their detail as laborers, etc. and giving to their position the respect to which it is entitled. On this subject Adjutant General Drum says, in an official letter of April 15, 1882: "The Secretary of War desires me to inform you that the decisions in question were made to prevent the employment of non-commissioned officers on any duty not suited to their rank and position in the military service. The performance by them of any legitimate military duties, such as those of 1st sergeant, ordnance sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, or police sergeant is not prohibited." Non-commissioned officers are appointed for special purposes and ends affecting the material interests of the military service. Anything which tends to lower them in their own respect and that of others must of necessity be hurtful, and we are glad to see that the War Department is giving attention to the matter.

SENATOR CAMERON has prepared a resolution, to be presented to the Senate, requesting that the subject of retirements in the Army be referred to the Military Committee, and that the Committee be allowed to sit during the session of the Senate for the purpose of considering this very important matter. Senator Cameron does this at the request of a number of prominent Army officers and of members of the Appropriation Committee.

THE Secretary of the Navy, Engineer-in-Chief, Wm. H. Shock, Naval Constructor, Theodore D. Wilson, and perhaps Admiral Porter and several other naval officers will leave Washington Friday for a visit to Wilmington and Philadelphia for the purpose of inspecting the unfinished monitors at the private ship yards at these places. The Secretary is desirous of seeing for himself the exact condition of these monitors before the Appropriation Committee does anything toward recommending an appropriation for their completion. The party expect to return to Washington Saturday evening.

THE following subscriptions from the Army and Navy to the Garfield Monument Fund were received during the week ending May 4th, 1882:—Lieut. R. C. Du Bois, U. S. A., retired, \$5.00; U. S. flagship *Pensacola*, Callao, Peru, \$90.35; U. S. steamer *Onward* Callao, Peru, \$45.00; Co. K, 10th Cavalry, \$30.00; Battery B, 3d Artillery, \$4.50.

It will accommodate our printers if General Israel Vogdes will transpose the g and the d in his name, and if Major Anson Mills will change the final l in his name to an e. The printers will have it this way, and no man who deals with type and loves his ease ever quarrels with his printer.

We regret to state that at latest accounts Major W. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, whose illness we allude to in another place, is lying very low, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL Ingalls and Commissary-General Macfeely, U. S. A., were before the sub-committee of the Senate on the Army Appropriation bill, Friday, May 5.

THE new detail of artillery lieutenants reported at Fort Monroe, Va., early this week for their two years' course, and those relieved by them have departed to enjoy a month's vacation before reporting for active duty with their commands. From all sides we learn that at no previous time has there been such a wide spread interest in the affairs of the Artillery School, and many compliments are paid General Getty for his admirable management of its affairs, and the efficient co-operation of his staff. The presence of President Arthur, the Secretaries, Major-General Hancock, and other distinguished notables, the Naval vessels in the bay, and other attractions heightened the interest, and it is pleasant to state, that amid all the gayeties and festivities, the main objects of the school were in no wise forgotten or neglected. Our account of last week of the graduating exercises leave but little to relate this week. The distinguished guests, etc., have all returned to their spheres of duty, and the Artillery School, after a brief period of rest, resumes its normal condition of practical and theoretical study, and plenty of it. This school and the one at Fort Leavenworth are doing a useful work, under able and efficient instructors, and the public need have no apprehension that the money appropriated for their support is not faithfully and usefully applied.

THE action of the House this week seems to indicate favorable action upon the proposition to increase the pay of Sergeant Majors of the Army to \$36 a month, and that of Quartermaster Sergeants to \$34 a month.

THE LOSS OF THE RODGERS.

SECRETARY CHANDLER has received the following despatch from Lieut. R. M. Berry, commander of the search steamer *Rodgers*:

IRKUTSK, May 4.

The Hon. W. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

Rodgers destroyed by fire originating fore hold, Nov. 30. Efforts save ship unavailing. People landed safe with difficulty through young ice. Now quartered native's house. Little clothing. One month's provisions saved. Native food abundant; no danger starving. Bearer despatched on route.

R. M. BERRY.

From a despatch of May 6 from Mr. Gilder to the New York *Herald* it appears that the fire was discovered at 9 o'clock A. M., but it had gone too far to save the ship. All the forenoon was spent in getting only 500 yards from the beach. The crew could not walk on young ice or force the boat through. The boats were hauled ashore by a line. The last boat left the ship at 11 o'clock at night and landed at 2 o'clock the next morning. They could not beach the ship. There was little wind. The vessel drifted with loose ice to deep water and sank. The native food which is so abundant is, it appears, chiefly rotten wolves meat and herbs, but it will preserve life. The crew were two nights on the shore without any shelter than that of their boats' sails before the natives arrived and took them on to the huts. The natives are very kind.

Mr. Gilder says: "I reached this post (Sridue Kolymsk) alone last night and find Russian officers, Messrs. Varowa and Kotchiaraffki—the same who conducted the search for the survivors of the *Jeannette*—anxious to do all they can for the comfort of the men. They send sledges to-morrow to Lieut. Berry with tobacco and trading articles. I leave for Yakutsk with M. Varowa in two or three days. Putnam took four sledges, with provisions, from the shore station near Serdize Kamen when he heard of the disaster. All are in good health and spirits."

THE N. Y. *Herald* Washington correspondent says:

Letters received from the officers of the United States steamer *Iroquois* express in the strongest terms their disappointment at not having been sent off to the rescue of their brother officers of the lost steamer *Rodgers*, in the Arctic region. Their commanding officer, Commander Sands, had announced, in answer to the inquiry of the department, that he would be ready to sail on the 25th of April, and in the fullest certainty that he was to go to Lieutenant Berry's relief, all his preparations had been made for prompt departure. The guns and ammunition were to be landed and replaced with coal in bags, that the ship might be longer under steam. All of the officers and men were working with zeal to get ready to sail. That the crew list was not complete made no difference, as the junior officers were ready and willing to act as petty officers and captains of the tops when necessary to work the ship, the one thought being anxiety to reach their shipwrecked friends. While thus preparing to sail and expecting immediate orders they were all more than disappointed when told that the revenue cutter *Corwin* had been assigned to the duty they were so eager to perform, and their regrets at the change were telegraphed to the department. Commander Sands had mapped out his course in readiness to sail, and could, it is claimed by him, have reached Berry and his shipwrecked men a week or ten days earlier than the *Corwin* can, and had the ice prevented the *Iroquois* going through Behring Strait he would have reached Berry overland from St. Lawrence Bay without difficulty. He writes expressing his great disappointment that to others not in the service should have been given that duty, "the highest that could be performed by a naval officer" of relieving his shipwrecked brothers.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF GRANT.

The London *Times* of April 15 and April 17 contain a first and second article on the Military History of Ulysses S. Grant as presented by his biographer, Badeau. While commanding the book, as a whole, the *Times* says: "Gen. Badeau is profuse in his use of the terms 'rebels' and 'rebellion,' and writes of the gallant men against whom he fought with an amount of vituperation and petty malice which savors more of the

lower class of Yankee politician than a professional American soldier. So great is his virulence that he never dreams of holding up to public disgust the authors of some atrocities undoubtedly perpetrated by the Federal Government and officers, and rarely blames any Federal commander, save when he is antagonistic to Gen. Grant or has failed to carry out his wishes. Indeed, one would almost imagine that he was describing an open regular war between two groups of the North American States, but the suppression of a mutiny akin to that which broke out in India in 1857. Of Confederate generals his praise, when given, which is rarely, is grudgingly bestowed, and, if possible, qualified. Even of Lee he speaks with affected disparagement, though what with his scanty resources he accomplished is more creditable to him than that which was effected by his conqueror.

The rest of the articles is merely a summing up of Badeau's narrative in a spirit very friendly to General Grant. Coming at the conclusion of the second article to Lee's surrender the *Times* says in closing: "Gen. Grant had succeeded where his predecessors had failed, and by combined doggedness, energy, and skilful combination, had captured a gallant army commanded by, in our opinion, the ablest general of the war, considering how much Lee accomplished with small means. The Federal leader was not intoxicated by his glorious triumph. He treated Lee with chivalrous courtesy, and when after the capitulation the Federal Army began to fire salutes, he sent to stop them, saying, 'The war is over. The rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field.' Indeed, General Grant's chief characteristics were calmness, modesty, and tenacity. Before concluding this notice we would point out that though General Sherman's celebrated march to the sea reflects in its execution great credit on his calculated audacity, the original plan was in outline that of General Grant. Making all due allowances for partiality on the one side and prejudice on the other, we believe that this book will greatly raise Gen. Grant's reputation as a commander. An impression has been prevalent that, having an enormous superiority in numbers and stores, Gen. Grant merely hammered away till by brute force he smashed the Confederate army. It may be true that a Wellington, a Napoleon, a Von Moltke, or a Robert Lee would by superior tactical skill have effected his object with less loss of life. Still, it must be admitted that the conditions of the war were special, and that, granted that the slogging system was best adapted to the circumstances, that system was carried out with much firmness and ability. It is very certain that Gen. Grant was something more than a mere slogging general, and that he possessed many of the qualities of a commander of the first order."

EGYPTIAN OBELISKS.

Lieut.-Commander Gorringe, U. S. N., has established two enduring monuments to his fame; one in the obelisk which he transported to New York and set up in the Central Park; the other in the magnificent volume on Egyptian Obelisks* which has just appeared. In the case of the book, as well as of the Obelisk, he has proved sufficient unto himself, and carries off the honors of publisher, as well as those of author, of one of the most creditable works which has ever appeared from the American press. It is full of information, clearly presented in a most entertaining narrative, and in every respect, including paper, printing, illustrations and binding is, as we have said, a magnificent volume. It can hardly be considered, however, as belonging to the handy volume series, as it is of the largest quarto size, and bears about the same relation in this respect to ordinary volumes that the Obelisk does to the average run of monuments. The volume is introduced by a graceful preface from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert, editor of the *N. Y. World*, who says: "At the request of Lieut.-Commander Gorringe I long ago promised to prepare for him an account of the transactions which led to his undertaking the important operation so clearly and so fully described by him in this book. From that promise I may hold myself released. He has embodied all the essential features of these transactions in the admirable narrative which has grown under his hands, as I hoped that it would, into a full and interesting history of the Egyptian Obelisks. The pains and skill with which this history has been constructed out of the few and fragmentary records which remain to us of these august monuments illustrate the spirit in which Lieut.-Commander Gorringe accepted and executed the trust confided to him by Mr. Vanderbilt in the interest and for the benefit of the people of New York. It is easy and of course it is becoming to applaud the success of such an enterprise. But no man knows so well as I do the discouragements and difficulties through which success was won, and it appears to me to be my duty, therefore, to bear witness here once for all to the absolute simplicity of purpose and single-minded public spirit to which New York is indebted for the great obelisk of Alexandria. No arguments were needed to commend the project either to Mr. Vanderbilt, whose liberality made it practicable, or to Mr. Evarts, who put and kept all the machinery of the State Department at work to accomplish it. But from the day in August, 1879, on which Lieut.-Commander Gorringe sailed for Europe on his mission, to the day in January, 1881, on which, in the presence of assembled thousands, the majestic monolith swung at a motion of his lifted finger into its final resting place in Central Park, his indomitable energy was confronted at every step, not only with that wholesome and bracing public indifference to such undertakings which success always startles into enthusiasm, but with all the obstacles which private greed and the eternal quarantine of official imbecility could put in his way. He has repeatedly acknowledged his obligations to his able and well-selected assistants, Lieutenant Seaton Schroeder of the United States Navy, and Mr. Frank Price, of New York. But his best coadjutors

were his own purpose and his own patience, of which he cannot speak, and which I put on record here."

* Egyptian Obelisks, by Henry H. Gorringe, Lieutenant Commander U. S. Navy; fifty-one full page illustrations, thirty-two artotypes, eighteen engravings, and one chromolithograph. Published by the author, 32 Waverly Place, New York.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

THE Easter sham fight of the English Volunteers has not impressed the *Army and Navy Gazette* with a very high opinion of some English general officers for leading large bodies of troops, they having no opportunities afforded them of manoeuvring masses of men. "Even at Aldershot," it says, "it is with the greatest difficulty that 8,000 or 9,000 men can be got together under arms, and at no other station in the kingdom would it be possible to assemble half that number." In the firing very few sights were altered the whole of the day, and the chief object of the men seemed to be to get rid of their ammunition as fast as possible. With a few exceptions, the Volunteers one came across were smartly dressed, bore themselves with military dignity, and carried the regulation swagger-stick. As a rule, officers in uniform were not allowed to pass without acknowledgement; and it was remarked by a staff officer that so anxious were the men to show proper respect, that it almost became a nuisance to appear in the streets. Not a single case of drunkenness, misbehavior, or difficulty with either the military or civil authorities has been reported. The mounted officers did not appear to advantage. Not in one case, but in almost all, it seemed to be their principal aim and object to keep their seats. Captains were doing field-officers' duties all over the field, whilst the field-officers were having battles with their restive chargers, in which, in nine cases out of ten, the chargers got much the best of it. The general effect of the review was marred by the diversity of uniform and equipment. Of the many thousand Volunteers present in Portsmouth, on Sunday, only some 600 turned up to the church parade, though the Prince of Wales, by way of encouragement and example, was in attendance, attired in the uniform of the Civil Service Rifles, of which he is honorary colonel.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

THE following nominations were sent to the Senate May 4, 1882: 1st Lieutenant John L. Clem, 24th Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain, May 4, vice Gibbs, deceased; Reverend Robert McWalty, of Mercer, Pa., to be Post Chaplain, vice Mitchell, deceased, to rank from May 4, 1882.

The Senate on Thursday confirmed the nomination of 2d Lieutenant William F. Kilgore, of Maine, to be 1st Lieutenant in the Revenue Marine Service.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Gulian V. Weir and William E. Van Reed, and 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, Henry J. Reilly, Oliver E. Wood and J. E. Sawyer members, and Lieut. S. E. Allen J. A. (all of the 5th Art.) of G. C. M., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., to meet May 9. (S. O. 81, D. E., May 5).

The sick leave of Maj. N. Vedder, Pay Dept., is extended six months. (S. O. W. D., May 3).

The leave granted Maj. J. R. Wason, Pay Dept., is extended two months. (S. O. W. D., May 3).

Previous orders directing Capt. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, to take station at Grand Haven, Mich., are amended so as to direct him to take station at Grand Rapids, Mich. (S. O. W. D., May 3).

Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Dept., is relieved from foundry duty at Boston, Mass., and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and report to Gen. Miles for duty as chief ordnance officer of the Dept. of Columbia, and commander of the Ordnance Depot at Vancouver Barracks. (S. O. W. D., May 3).

Captain John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to San Antonio, and report to General Angier, for duty as chief Ordnance officer, Department of Texas, and to command San Antonio Arsenal (S. O. May 3, W. D.)

Captain F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at San Antonio, and will report to the commanding officer Rock Island Arsenal, for duty (S. O. May 3, W. D.)

The sick leave of Lieut. P. P. Barnard, 5th Cavalry, is extended six months (S. O. May 3, W. D.)

The leave of Lieut. George H. Evans, 10th Cavalry, is extended to July 1, 1882. (S. O. May 3, W. D.)

First Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond, 2d Artillery, is transferred from Battery B to Battery K, and 1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan, same regiment, from Battery K to Battery B, so much of special orders of March 3, relating to these officers being revoked. Lieut. Richmond will join his new battery at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. May 3, W. D.)

Second Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d Artillery is granted sick leave for three months (S. O. May 3, W. D.)

The sick leave of Captain John B. Nixon, 24th Infantry, is extended five months. (S. O. W. D., May 3.)

Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdry will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty at Fort Monroe, Va., relieving Assistant Surgeon J. V. R. Hoff, who will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of California. (S. O. W. D., May 4.)

Assistant Surgeons E. C. Carter and H. L. Raymond are relieved from duty in the Department of California and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Arizona. (S. O. W. D., May 4.)

The sick leave of Surgeon W. S. King is further extended six months (S. O. W. D., May 5.)

Special Order of Sept. 29, 1881, granting Surgeon H. E. Brown four months' leave is amended so as to grant said leave on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O. W. D., May 5.)

Paymaster J. C. Muhlenberg will report in person to the Commanding General Dept. of Texas for assignment to duty (S. O. W. D., May 5.)

Major E. C. Bainbridge is transferred from the 1st to the 3d, and Major A. M. Bandol from the 3d to the 1st U. S. Art. Major Bainbridge will report to the Comdg' Gen. Div. Atlantic for assignment to a station (S. O. W. D., May 5.)

THE HOSTILE APACHES.

The War Department has received through Lieut.-General Sheridan, a report from Col. Geo. A. Forsyth, of the 4th Cavalry, dated 25 miles south of Cloverdale, April 28, 9 p. m., as follows:

Reached this locality at 6 a. m. This morning at daybreak Capt. Tupper's command, consisting of Cos. G and M, 6th Cavalry, and a company of Indian scouts, jumped the hostile camp. He had a sharp fight and found the Indians too strong for him; but he captured and brought off 72 head of stock and killed a number of hostiles. He had pursued the Indians with enough energy and shown good judgment throughout. He accompanied me on the trail from this point.

The following was also received:

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, May 1, 1882.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Following report received from Gen. Wilcox to-day: "Everything quiet at San Carlos Agency. No Indians have left reservation since April 19. Reported murders by hostiles in Sulphur Valley are not true. No new trail west from Pinery Canyon. Indian signs about Galeyville are about four days old. One man killed in that vicinity. McKenzie has sent five companies of infantry to Richmond to scout toward Clifton."

McDOWELL, Major-General.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, May 1, 1882.

Gen. Drum, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Capt. Tupper, 6th Cavalry, in command of Cos. G and M, reports from camp on east side of Animas Mountains, April 28, as follows: "Jumped a large force of Indians at daybreak this morning about 35 miles east of Cloverdale. Killed 12 or 15, among them Loco's son; captured 70 head of stock. Engagement lasted till 12 M., but we were unable to dislodge them from a very strong natural position. The stock was cut off by cavalry in the first charge and under fire. Withdrew my command quietly and without loss and apparent encouragement to hostiles. During the fight Loco endeavored to induce our scouts to turn against us. Our casualties were: In Co. M., one man killed and one wounded; in Co. G., one man wounded slightly and two horses killed. All the men behaved handsomely. It appeared our last chance at the hostiles (right on the Mexican border), and they seemed somewhat desperate, as their force was at least four times greater than estimated by me. By direction of Gen. Forsyth I will proceed in further pursuit to-morrow."

IRWIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1882.

To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following despatch from commanding officer Apache, dated 26th, forwarded by Gen. Wilcox:

Nattintech, Cibion Chief, who has remained out with forty scouts and renegades since last year, met Juh according to agreement near Eagle Creek, both bands fraternized, and made a compact that Nattintech should distribute his men on good lookout and guard Juh from surprise whilst he and his band should go into the agency and get their women and children. If successful, which they have been, Juh and Warm Spring Indians would return from Mexico and assist the White Mountain Indians in getting their women and children from the agency and take them to their haunts north of the Black river and drive the troops and white people. The party that I reported to you last night as an old agency trail was Nattintech with forty Bucks. They will be ready to take warpath before September unless Juh joins them sooner. This information can be relied upon.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

The later telegrams confirm the impression that the worst of the Arizona war is over.

Major-Gen. McDowell telegraphs to Adjutant-General, as follows:

Wilcox telegraphs: "All quiet in Dragoon Mountains. Troops find no signs of hostiles where the killing was reported. No further signs of hostiles in Chiricahuas. Mackenzie has a force of infantry scouting Clifton County, to be reinforced immediately by a battalion of my command. The 1st Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. Brown, has arrived at Ash Springs. Some disorders are reported at Pima Agency, caused by an attempt of Indian police to arrest some drunken Indians. Have ordered troops down to enable Wheeler to enforce order."

McDOWELL, Major-General.

Gen. Mackenzie telegraphs as follows:

"IN FIELD, April 30.—Prisoners here state that 13 Indians were killed in the fight at Horseshoe Canon, at Stern's Pass, on the 20th inst., and that 7 Indians were killed by Captain Tupper in his fight on the 28th inst. Col. Forsyth telegraphs: While on the march this morning I met Col. Garcia with a column of Mexican troops. Yesterday morning he attacked the Indians which I was in pursuit of and reports that he killed 78 and took 33 prisoners. I returned at once to Lepa, sending three companies of the 6th Cavalry, under Capt. Tupper, by way of Gaylordsville. This band of Indians has been almost annihilated."

MACKENZIE, Colonel Commanding."

CHICAGO, Ill., May 4—12.15 P. M.

Gen. John Pepe, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.:

The Lieut.-Gen. commanding desires to express to you his great gratification at the successful results obtained from the indefatigable pursuit of the hostile Apaches by Lieut.-Col. Geo. A. Forsyth and his command. He believes the result obtained is due to the careful management of Col. Mackenzie, commanding the District of New Mexico, and Lieut.-Col. Forsyth in keeping scouts in Mexico to watch the movements of the Indians and by arriving at a special understanding for co-operation with the Mexican military commander on the border.

The Lieut.-Gen. tenders especially his thanks to Lieut.-Col. Forsyth and the officers and men of his command, and the officers and men of Major Tupper's command who were associated with him.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1882.

Lieut.-General Sheridan furnishes the following from the report of Col. George A. Forsyth, on his recent operations against the hostile Apache Indians. The report is dated Stein's Pass Station, April 25:

"To Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, Santa Fe, N. M.:

"I fed my horses at half-past 3 a. m. on the 23d and watered as soon as possible from a tank car, which I had ordered here from San Simon Station. I got off at six, darted directly across the Gila Plains to strike the direct road to Richmond. I ordered Lieutenant McDonald to take the six scouts belonging to the Craig companies, mounted, and two enlisted men of Captain Callahan's company and try and cut any trails along the south-western end of Stein's Pass. At his request dismounted one

of his own scouts and gave him Yuma Bill, who spoke excellent English, and was regarded as our best Indian scout. I also sent our six dismounted Indians along the base of the same range, though further out on the foot hills. When about two or three miles from camp Lieut. McDonald sent word that he had struck a trail twelve hours old of ten Indians dismounted who were going in our direction. He also asked for an additional enlisted man, whom I sent an hour later. He sent word that fifteen more Indians had joined the trail and had with them a mule and two horses. I sent back with his messenger two more enlisted men, and continued my march. He had now turned the southern end of the pass and was moving along the base of the range in a northwesterly direction.

"I was moving across the plain and was probably eighteen miles on my way, when one of the Indian scouts came in with his horse on a dead run, and stated that four of the scouts were killed, including Yuma Bill, and that Lieutenant McDonald and his men were holding in check a large body of Chiricahuas, and I must hasten to save them. I turned at once and trotted and galloped sixteen miles to the point indicated by the Indians. I met Lieutenant McDonald about twelve miles from where I started, who told me that the scouts were falling back on foot, the Indians not following them. He had been chased closely by another small band of mounted Indians, who came near cutting him off. I soon came up with the rest of the party; who were all right, the attacking force of Indians having retreated on seeing my command approaching so rapidly. It seems that the Apaches had seen the trailing party and ambushed them from some rocks, firing upon them when not twenty feet distant, mortally wounding Yuma Bill and killing three other scouts instantly. Yuma Bill saw them about three or four seconds before they fired and shouted, 'Watch out, Lieutenant.' Lieutenant McDonald was quick enough to turn his body and horse's head just as they fired, and was the only one of the advance party who escaped."

"I found the Indians strongly entrenched on the left side of the canyon and in the middle of it, which had an outlying mass of rock, about four hundred feet in height, and a little to the right of the centre a small line of rocks connecting the left and the centre. I realized at once that the body of Indians was greatly in excess of twenty-five, and dismounted my entire force, formed two flanking parties of two companies each and moved one company directly in their front as a left flank, Captain Davis commanding, and began the attack. In about an hour we flanked them out of both positions and they took up a strong second position, which we again drove them from and thence back again into the end, up among the mountains and high rocks of the canyon. They scattered all through the rocks, some firing from points 800, 1,200 and 1,600 feet above us. Most of them evidently climbed from crag to crag and, I suppose, eventually worked back to the other side of the mountain range. I never saw such a rugged place, nor one better adapted for defence. I was delighted to see how very much superior marksmen our men were to the Apaches. The latter never dared to fire a third shot from behind any particular rock, as our men, as soon as they could see where the shot came from, put their bullets right in the particular spot from whence the shots came. Our people drove them to the very end of the canyon and forced them back and over the range. The action lasted from one o'clock till half-past three o'clock, and our men were completely exhausted in climbing the sides of the mountain and going up the canyon. The Apaches abandoned about thirty ponies and mules. We killed ten or twelve on the day of the fight and took some with us to mount our scouts upon, and yesterday, when I returned there, killed the rest, which were straying among the rocks.

"I concluded after the action was over that I had been fighting Indians who were on the way to join Geronimo and help him to bring down the women and children, as the trail followed by McDonald was leading around the base of the range toward Richmond. I therefore concluded to cross the Gila plains that night and go to Richmond, near where I hoped to find Loco and Geronimo. I reached the main road, fourteen miles distant, at half-past one a. m. on the 24th, and, within less than a mile, came across a citizen on his way to Lordsburg from Richmond, who told me the Indians had left the Gila River and were evidently on their way to Mexico; furthermore, that the Gila River was eighteen miles distant. I sat once made a dry camp, as my horses and men were about exhausted. I have telegraphed to you that I would go to the Gila for water, but in the morning I decided to come back here. At six o'clock a. m. I was joined by Captain Gordon, of the Sixth Cavalry, with sixty-two men, and Lieutenant Gatewood, with twenty-four Indian scouts; also Lieutenant Hatfield, with Company E, Fourth Cavalry. I took the back trail to this place via Horse Shoe canyon, where there are two small springs, at which my men got water for their coffee, but scarcely any for the horses; in fact, they divided their canteens of water with the poor animals. I rested four hours there, made coffee, groomed the horses and then pushed in here, where I arrived at half-past nine a. m. I had telegraphed for forage and rations from my supplies at Separ and for two tanks of water, which were here on my arrival. My animals had marched seventy-eight miles, sixteen at a gallop over a rough country and have been forty hours without water. A few of them gave out, but I hope they will follow on the trail this morning. We finished watering at half-past one o'clock this morning. I shall have to send for another tank of water to-day. Half the horses refused to eat last night, but they are all right this morning."

"I shall shoe up and push out on the trail over one of the Stein Pass range of mountains and cross the railroad about eight miles below here, heading for the Chiricahua range. They have a good many animals with them. If you do not bear from me for some time give yourself no uneasiness. I shall follow the trail persistently until I fight those Indians. Major Perry will probably send two companies of cavalry to follow and join me, and Capt. Chaffee, with ten men and a company of Indian scouts will join me at the Bowie road crossing on the trail. Please send the original reports of the company commanders and a copy of my official report to Fort Cummings for file. A few of my men are sick, and must be sent back, including one with broken ribs, caused by the kick of a horse. The command is in first-class spirits, though somewhat tired. I expect Lieutenant Hall and his Indian scouts to join me here this morning. Kind regards to all at headquarters. I am well satisfied with the officers and men of our regiment. There has not been a word of complaint from any source. We will leave here in good shape."

"Very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE A. FORSYTH."

THE reduction of regiments in the Native Army of India has thrown out some sixty or more field officers.

THE whole of the xerotine siccative, valued at £400, in store at Sheerness Dockyard, has been destroyed. It was taken out to the Nore in casks, and thrown overboard.

THE number of vacant lieutenancies in the Bavarian army now amount to 100.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Commandery, held May 3, at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Rear-Admiral Eu-mons, Senior Vice-Commander, presided. Several new members were elected, whose names are given in JOURNAL of April 29, page 880. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: Commander, Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Rear Admiral Geo. F. Emmons, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Captain Nalbro' Frazier, Jr.; Recorder, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John P. Nicholson; Registrar, Brevet Brigadier General Charles F. Ruff; Treasurer, Assistant Adjutant Paymaster Theodore Kitchen; Chancellor, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Brinton; Chaplain, Chaplain Henry Clay Trumbull; Council, Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert M. Deobert, Lieutenant Commander Clarke Merchant, Brevet Brigadier General S. Duncan Oliphant and Brevet Brigadier General Wm. L. James. A banquet followed the proceedings.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion of New York, held May 3, the following gentlemen were elected members of the order: Capt. John Raines, New York Vols.; Mr. Thos. W. Rae, formerly a passed assistant engineer U. S. N. At a meeting to be held June 7 the following will be balloted for: Major A. Vanderveer, N. Y. V.; Major T. E. Parsons, late captain and A. A. G., U. S. V.; Major A. B. Valentine, late C. S., U. S. V.; Major William Brodhead, U. S. V.; Col. J. J. Healy, Connecticut Vols.; Lieut. G. B. Fielder, New Jersey Vols.; Mr. E. S. Bailey, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.; Mr. John H. Harris, who was an acting master U. S. N., during the war, and served on the *Tallapoosa* in various engagements; Col. Chas. L. L. McArthur, U. S. V. At this meeting the following officers were elected: Brig.-Gen. John Cochrane, U. S. V.; Senior Vice-Commander—Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander—Brevet Brig.-Gen. William N. Grier, U. S. A., retired; Recorder—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Chas. H. Carlton, U. S. V.; Registrar—2d Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Treasurer—Paymaster Geo. De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor—Major Ivan Tairol, U. S. V.; Chaplain—John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D., U. S. A., retired; Council—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Christian T. Christensen, U. S. V.; Capt. Charles Shaler, U. S. A.; Capt. David B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Augustus M. Clark, Surgeon U. S. V., and Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. V. The only contest was as to the head of the ticket, Gen. Cochrane being elected by a vote of 87, to 44 for Gen. McQuade. Maj. J. H. Simpson, U. S. V., was transferred to the California Commandery, and Lieut.-Col. George Wallace, U. S. A., and Lieut.-Comdr. Elliot J. Arthur, U. S. N., were received by transfer from the Pennsylvania Commandery. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Lieut. John H. Long, Chief Engineer, U. S. N., were presented by Chief Engineer Loring, on behalf of the committee, and adopted. This Commandery is in a most flourishing condition. With a large membership, it is out of debt, and the treasurer reports \$11,915 cash on hand. After the business meeting the members of the Commandery sat down to a supper. Lieut. W. S. Bull, late 12th New York Ind. Battery, was dropped from the roll and the election of Lieut.-Col. B. C. Butler, late 93d N. Y. V., was declared null and void. Committees were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Lieut.-Col. G. W. Patten, U. S. A. (retired), and Capt. Thos. McCarty, U. S. V. Over 130 members were present at the meeting.

At a meeting of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Illinois, held at Chicago, May 3, the following candidates were balloted for: General J. H. Elliott, U. S. V.; General C. W. Drew, U. S. V.; L. G. G. Moore, U. S. V.; Captain R. T. Lincoln, U. S. V., now Secretary of War; Major J. S. Wood, U. S. V., and General A. M. Stout. The following were presented and balloted for, as officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Senior Vice-Commander, Col. J. M. Loomis, U. S. V.; Junior Vice-Commander, General W. E. Strong, U. S. V.; Registrar, Lieut. T. C. Edwards, U. S. V.; Chancellor, Col. T. P. Bunting, U. S. V.; Chaplain, A. Edward, U. S. V.; Council, Gen. J. W. Forsyth, U. S. A.; Col. C. W. Davis, U. S. V.; Paymasters, H. L. Wait, late U. S. N.; Captain F. Morgan, U. S. V.; Capt. D. H. Gile, U. S. V.

LIEUT. E. L. Zaliniski, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., May 2, from a pleasant trip to Fort Monroe and Washington.

LIEUT. G. S. Wilson, 12th U. S. Infantry, has entered upon duty as depot quartermaster and commissary at Wilcox, A. T.

Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry, has assumed command of Fort Apache, A. T.

LIEUT.-COL. Alexander Chambers, 21st Infantry, has returned to Fort Townsend, W. T., from an official visit to Ladner's Landing, British Columbia.

We regret to learn that sickness will prevent Lieut. W. T. Howard, 2d Artillery, from going on duty at the Artillery School as originally ordered.

Rev. Dr. John Forsyth, U. S. A., late chaplain of the Military Academy, has, since his retirement, resumed his residence at Newburg, N. Y.

CAPT. Arthur Morris, 4th Artillery, left Fort Warren May 4, on a brief leave, expecting to return Saturday of this week.

THE marriage of Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Virginia Cameron, second daughter of Senator Don Cameron, was announced to take place May 21.

MAY 6, 1882

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A SUGGESTION AS TO RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Let me add mine to the many suggestions for promotion and retirement in the Army, namely: A lieutenant who has served 20 years (volunteer service included), or reached the age of 45 years, to be retired as a captain. A captain who has served 30 years, or reached the age of 50 years, to be retired as a major. All other officers to be retired at the age of 62 years.

Promotion on the retired list would certainly, I think, be merited after the service indicated, and with us fellows, now too old for our rank, off the active list, I do not think the rule would be of frequent application, or the retired list largely increased, while youth and circulation (promotion) would be given to the Army in place of the stagnation which now exists.

17 YEARS.

CHANGES NEEDED IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: When the retirement feature in the Appropriation bill was under discussion, there seemed to be a strong disposition in some quarters to suppress the fact, or the idea, that General Sherman and other prominent generals had recommended decided changes in the present order of things in the Army.

When General Sherman and the other of the general officers of our Army assumed command a few short years since, they found that Army young and vigorous, both officers and men. It was then in the highest state of efficiency. But the years have passed swiftly by, and there has been little change, save that the men remain at about the same average youthful age, whilst on the other hand the average age in every grade of the officers has steadily and rapidly grown greater. How much greater, few even suspected.

That it has sometime since passed the limits within which efficiency is to be expected, few, if any, are now ready to deny. To ignorance, or inattention to the facts which were heretofore supposed to be of little consequence, is no doubt to be attributed the want of proper recommendations in the annual reports of our generals. They are responsible for the well being and efficiency of the Army under their command, and does any one suppose that they are willing to see it wither and become worthless under their very hands? They were once wont to be highly commended for patriotic services. What would have been thought had one intimated that they would not lead their commands into action on the grounds of personal consideration for bodily safety? Yet it is now sought to intimate that these very officers are not likely to recommend, have not recommended, a measure for the action of Congress, simply because, forsooth, it will have some personal effect upon themselves! Advancing years must have wonderfully changed these generals if there be a shadow of truth in such fancies: that they should have changed from those most worthy to command into men wholly unfit to even hold commissions in any army. It is also stated that some high in rank fail to recommend measures which they deem for the best interests of the service, out of consideration for personal friends who have not been so fortunate in receiving rank and position in the Army. As well might we have expected them not to take their commands into battle upon the same grounds, for in action some of their personal friends were certain to get hurt or killed.

The true status of the service having been fully set forth, respecting age and promotion, etc., it is simply a question as to whether the Army is as efficient as it has been, or as it may be. If it is not, it follows as a matter of course that every officer who is in command over the Army shall point out its deficiencies, and make what to him shall seem just and proper remedies; this must be expected of every such officer, no matter what his rank, command or age may be. The actual conditions of the Army have so recently been set forth with any degree of fulness and accuracy—in fact even yet incompletely—that it is yet too soon to expect comprehensive recommendations of all of the measures necessary to secure a proper state of efficiency.

To the superficial observer, compulsory retirement at sixty-two was thought all that was necessary. It was soon demonstrated that so much at least is absolutely necessary, but we shall no doubt now find that, by those in command, many other things are equally important and necessary, and it is hardly to be expected that we shall see the Army decay and become worthless under the hands of our generals without sign or protest upon their part.

X.

May 1, 1882.

EX-CONFEDERATES AS ARMY OFFICERS.

The bill (S. No. 296) for the relief of Dr. A. Sidney Tebbs in its amended form simply provides for the repeal of the following section of the Revised Statutes:

"Sec. 1218. No person who had served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the Army of the United States."

In the debate on the bill Mr. Edmunds, whose speech we referred to last week, said that this was adopted in the light of the bitter experience which had shown that from West Point and Annapolis where officers had been educated and trained at the expense of their country for its service, they had taken the earliest available opportunity to turn their skill and knowledge to the destruction of the Government that had reared them and taught them in its most honorable and trusty service. Inasmuch as the Government of the United States turned out to be on the right side and to preserve itself, it is well to teach all future generations that the moment the struggle was over we did not forget that there was any distinction in the right and the wrong of that contest. He could not get it out of his mind that the future welfare of this country is in a large measure dependent upon our adhering now to the idea that the Government

did achieve the success that it achieved, and that it achieved it upon the principles that it proceeded upon then, liberty and equality, and that are represented in the amendments of the Constitution that grew out of this success, and in the measures of legislation to enforce those amendments that Congress passed.

In calling attention to what he regarded as the absurdity of a law which made an exception against soldiers that did not apply to other classes of public officials, Mr. Maxey said: "I remember a case which came up from my own State, sent here by Gen. Mackenzie, and I think he is a reasonably loyal man. He is certainly so regarded. A bill was introduced and referred by the Senate to the Committee on Military Affairs. Its examination disclosed that a young man who had entered the confederate army when 16 or 17 years old, and served through the war, acquired a fondness for military life, and entered into the United States Army in the cavalry. On account of his soldierly demeanor he was promoted first to be a corporal and then to be a sergeant. Then it was ascertained that that was in direct conflict with this section 1218, and he had to be reduced to the ranks because he could not hold a position in the Army. He was competent, he was qualified to stand on guard; he was competent and qualified to wear the uniform of a soldier, but he was not competent to be a non-commissioned officer; in other words, he could go into the Army, and however good a soldier he might be, however true to the flag he represented, he was not entitled to have that promotion which is the pride of every man, private or officer, in the Army who is worthy to wear the uniform of the Army of the United States. The people may elect as President of the United States a man who was once a rebel if they see proper to do so, if he is now under the flag of the country doing his duty, and he is by operation of law Commander-in-Chief of the Army; and yet a boy who helped him, who waited on him while he was a rebel, could not be made a corporal. That is simply an absurdity. The whole thing is extremely ridiculous."

Mr. Beck said: "What a burlesque it is that such a law should remain in force, in order to maintain and retain an everlasting monument of the rebellion. Shall we keep that discrimination up against boys, for there is no man who was old enough to take any prominent part in the war who is not over age to-day to apply for any position in the Army of the United States, or that the Senate would be likely to confirm if he should apply?" He showed that boys who were employed during the confederacy were of necessity employed in some form in connection with the public service, as private employment was out of the question. He added: "This fact, therefore, stands upon the statute book to-day that, while the sons of Senators here who were educated without having to take employment, the sons of the men of wealth, the sons of the leading officers of the army and navy of the confederacy, the sons of the great politicians of the Southern States, all are eligible to Army positions, all can go to the President and perhaps get many gentlemen on the other side to go with them and recommend them for positions in the Army of the United States, and very properly. You perpetuate by this section a disability upon the boys who were compelled to work for a living, whose fathers may have been conscripted, whose families might have been starving but for the little pittance they could earn by their labor during those years of strife; and now, forsooth, they and they alone are to be excluded from even presenting themselves and asking for a position in the Army of the United States. That statement of the case is a true one, and it is shameful, yes, disgraceful, that such a section should longer remain as a part of the laws of the United States."

Mr. Vest objected to the statute "because while the profession is that we are believed to be sincere in our profession of loyalty to the Union, the statute says in so many words, 'You are unfit to be trusted in the command of this whole Union of which you profess to be loyal citizens.'"

Mr. Sherman was in favor of the repeal of this act as well as of all laws relating to test oaths. He said: "The young men who entered the Rebel service have now reached say forty years of age. No one can now be appointed an officer of the Army except at the foot of it as second lieutenant, except for certain quasi-civil offices, such as paymasters, surgeons, and the like, few and limited in number. Persons who graduated at West Point or Annapolis and were educated to perform military or naval services should not be permitted under any circumstances to go into the Army. It may be proper to make exceptions of that kind, but the general provisions of the law have no application to this time. It would be a rare case under peculiar circumstances that would induce a President of the United States to appoint to the Army any one who had been prominent in the Rebel service. The debate was continued in the Senate at intervals all through the week and no result had been reached up to Wednesday.

THE OUTBREAK IN ARIZONA.

The *Pioneer Press* of April 28 reports a recent interview, "as to the cause of the present outbreak, the character of the red devils, and an idea of the country generally," with an officer whose name is withheld by desire, but who it says was adjutant of Gen. Howard's staff in the outbreaks of 1872-3 in Arizona, and for six years on the staff of a well known major-general, and now stationed at headquarters of the Department of Dakota under Gen. Terry. This officer is reported as saying: "I think the present outbreak is entirely due to the hanging of the Indians in San Carlos a few weeks ago. If a white man kills an Indian, his companions want a life in return. It need not be, necessarily, that of the murderer, but simply blood for blood. The charges against Gen. Forsyth's bravery and efficiency are all false, for I know him to be a brave and skilled officer. Why it was only a few years ago that he was surrounded by a party of the red devils at Grand Island, and lost nearly all his men and was himself literally riddled with bullets. Really the only solution to the

Indian question is their transfer from the agencies to the War Department. You know they subsist almost entirely on corn in Arizona and New Mexico. They receive permission from the agencies to go out and plant their grain, which they leave until they know it is ripe for gathering. During all the summer months they are free from restraint. Cheated at the agencies in winter, they make amends by committing all sorts of depredations and outrages on their defenseless victims during the summer. It is a problem at once mammoth and difficult, but is not without its solution."

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

THE House Military Committee's report on the bill, H. R. 2253, to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps of the Army, is as follows:

The committee is forcibly impressed that an efficient and well trained signal corps is absolutely essential to armies in time of war. No organization has done more with the same number of men, and with the same expense than a corps of intelligent and educated signal officers. "The crude methods adopted by the ancients have been improved, until now an Army without an efficient signal corps would labor under a disadvantage which would render it inefficient for a campaign. The matter has received the careful attention of all European powers, and should demand the serious consideration of Congress."

The corps should be composed of scientific men of high attainments, whose study of methods used by other armies, supplemented by their experience, would enable them to devise and invent plans of the highest superiority. In time of peace the duties of the signal corps are of the highest importance to the whole people. They are daily notified of approaching storms, of probable changes in the weather, and such a corps as is proposed would by study and experience finally be enabled to predict the approach of cyclones, and it is impossible that they could eventually devise means to prevent any serious damage by them.

In a country like ours, with a territory of 3,603,884 square miles, this Bureau in time of peace should be under the War Department. In Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands, which are so eminently maritime, it is very properly under the naval department. In Austria it is independent or special. In France it is controlled by the Minister of the Interior. In England it is controlled by the Royal Society. In Russia it is controlled by the Academy of Sciences. In our country, with the signal corps properly organized and made a part of the Army, we can have the aid of the Army, and more than that, we can have that efficient promptness which is the result of military discipline.

[The committee next give an account of the origin and growth of the Signal Corps, and the legislation affecting it, and continuing they say:]

Public confidence in these reports and in the weather forecast has continually increased, and their character has improved yearly, until at present there are few, if any, classes of industry which do not receive large benefits from them. Statistics show that the storm warnings given on the lakes result in the saving to commerce of nearly \$1,000,000 each year. Not only has the work of the corps conferred large benefits upon the industry of the country, but it has given American meteorology a high standing in other countries.

The Committee believes that this service is now indispensable to the public and that it should be continued and improved as further experience may suggest; that it can best be accomplished by the work remaining under military control and by a more complete organization of the signal corps, whereby the officers required to perform the duty may be placed where they will remain permanently upon it, and by means of which the present defective system of temporary details may in future be avoided. There are now on duty with the signal corps 16 officers detailed from regiments who are liable to be relieved and returned to their proper duties at any time. The course of preparatory study necessary before an officer is fitted for weather prediction requires two years and even three is most valuable and necessary. The Committee believes that the duty require the best talent and training and can be best performed by officers whose positions are permanent; that the value of the weather predictions is recognized by the country as is evidenced by numerous resolutions of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and similar organizations representing all sections; that the great industries of the people require and demand that this service shall be continued and improved, and that this can best be done by appointing into the signal corps the necessary officers and thus completing its organization. The officers now on duty with the corps are not sufficient for the work demanded, and the number should be increased. The Committee, therefore, after a careful examination of the facts and in view of the foregoing, recommend that the accompanying bill be passed.

THE Admiralty have lent several models of ships from the Royal Naval College to the Naval Submarine Exhibition in London. These, with others supplied by Sir W. Armstrong and Co., Messrs. Samuda, and Palmer and Co., represent ships of the most notable types except the broadside. They are the *Decastation*, *Monarch*, *Popof*, *Polyphemus*, *Neptune* (built as the *Independencia* for Brazil and bought for England), the Chinese gunboats *Alpha*, *Beta*, etc., as far as *Thela*, and a gunboat of a class especially intended for river service, comprising the *Medina*, *Medway*, *Sabrina*, *Spey*, *Tay*, *Tees*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Esk*, *Slaney*, *Trent* and *Tweed*; length, 110 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth, 9½ feet. These last are not designed to cope with armored vessels. Each one carries two 64-pounders forward and one astern. They have great breadth, and draw but little water, but are slow. The exhibition is described as a most important, unique and perfect representative display.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The House on Thursday, April 27, passed H. R. 707, to amend sec. 4238 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to danger signals, as follows:

That three commissioned officers of the Navy, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, one of whom to be the chief executive officer of the board herein specified, and two officers from the Revenue Marine Service of the United States, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, be, and are hereby, created and constituted a board by the name of the Marine Signal Board of the United States.

Sec. 2. That said board is hereby authorized to draft, prescribe, and adopt, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, a code and system of marine light and fog signals and regulations, and from time to time to improve and change the same.

Sec. 3. That upon the adoption and approval of a code and system of signals and regulations as aforesaid, the clauses marked "A," "B," and "C," respectively, in rule 15 of sec. 4238 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall thereupon and thereby be and become repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"(A) Steam and sail vessels under way shall sound a steam whistle or fog horn or ring a bell in execution of and conformity to such code and system of signals and regulations, and by means of such apparatus as said board may adopt.

"(B) Sail and steam vessels not under way shall ring a bell or sound a steam whistle or fog horn in execution of and conformity to such code and system of signals and regulations, and by means of such apparatus as said board may adopt."

Sec. 4. That any statute of the United States in conflict herewith, and the same is hereby, repealed; and that this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Friday, April 28, the House passed the following:

Whereas a hostile Indian outbreak has occurred in the Territory of Arizona within the last few weeks, and the citizens of that Territory are being day by day ruthlessly murdered by the Apache Indians, against who a attack the people seem to have no adequate protection; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, requested to inform this House of the number of United States soldiers there are now in the Territory of Arizona, and whether the military force stationed in that Territory is sufficient to guarantee full protection to the people; and whether any legislation is necessary by Congress for the prompt and efficient security of the people against the destruction of life and property by hostile Indians.

The House has agreed to the Senate amendments to the Life Saving Service bill, which place the appointment of keepers of all life saving stations and houses of refuge with the Secretary of the Treasury, and authorizes him to fix the pay of station keepers at a rate not exceeding \$50 per month, and which provide for the payment of one year's salary, under proper restrictions, to any person in the life saving service who is disabled in the line of duty, and that in case of the death from injury received in the line of duty, the widow and children shall be paid two years' salary, quarterly, under proper safeguards. The two Houses have agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the bill, which has gone to the President for his concurrence.

On Thursday the Speaker laid before the House a voluminous communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to the House resolution calling for information relative to the condition of the Navy, in tabulated statement showing the estimated time and cost which would be required to make each vessel in the Navy efficient to engage in battle with an enemy of the same general classification, omitting those whose hulls are considered unfit for repairing. There are 63 vessels included in the list, of which 33 are reported as "efficient for immediate use." To repair and put in condition the remaining 30, it is estimated, will cost \$3,178,000, and the time necessary for that purpose is variously estimated at from two to eighteen months—eighteen months being the estimated time required on five of the vessels. The communication also states in response to inquiries as to the penetrating power of the most powerful gun in actual service, that the most powerful gun is the 8-inch muzzle loading rifle, (converted,) whose actual power at 1,000 yards is to perforate a plate of solid wrought-iron 8½ inches thick. Its range is 10,290 yards at 39 degrees elevation, and its weight is 17,550 pounds. It carries a ball weighing 180 pounds, and is discharged by a load of 35 pounds of powder. There are 51 such guns available for service. The communication also embodies a detailed statement of the cost of repairs on vessels since 1865, the total being \$23,075,000, and the total cost of vessels in the Navy is set down at \$72,345,778.

The Senate Military Committee on Tuesday reported favorably the following bills: S. 1638, for relief of heirs of Major D. C. Smith, late Assistant Paymaster in U. S. Army; S. 335, to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States; S. 1800, authorizing recruits in the Army to purchase on credit such articles as are necessary for their comfort and cleanliness; S. 432, to amend section 1190 Revised Statutes of the U. S. relating to paymaster's clerks of the U. S. Army. A substitute was prepared for this last bill, which reads as follows:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make provision for the employment of the necessary civilian clerks in staff departments of the Army, where the services of enlisted men cannot for any reason be used, and no allowances of any kind in excess of such annual salaries shall be given or paid. Paymaster's clerks shall be selected by the paymaster under whom they are to be employed, but their grade and compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of War under the provisions of this bill. Such clerks shall be divided into five classes according to their service, experience and merits, and the importance of the duties required of them. Clerks of class one shall receive \$1,000 per annum; of class two, \$1,200 per annum; of class three, \$1,400 per annum; of class four, \$1,600 per annum, and of class five, \$1,800 per annum.

Two other bills, S. 588 and S. 457, relating to the same subject, but having different provisions, were adversely reported. The bills to pay Assistant Surgeons C. E.

Price and Walter Reed for discharging the duties of physicians to Indians, were adversely reported.

The House Military Committee on Tuesday succeeded in securing a quorum for the first time in two weeks. Nearly all the members were present, and as a result of the full attendance more business was accomplished than at any other meeting during the session. The first bill reached was that relating to the reorganization of the Signal Corps. Some opposition was manifested at first, but it was finally decided to adopt the report of the sub-committee, and to amend the bill so as to give the corps one major, ten captains, and ten 1st lieutenants, instead of three majors, twelve captains, and twelve 1st lieutenants, as originally provided for. The report of the committee on this bill is given in full elsewhere. A number of bills donating condemned cannon to monumental societies were favorably acted upon. A bill was prepared in answer to the President's message relating to lawlessness in Arizona. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 15 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. of the act entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1878, be so amended as to allow the military forces of the United States to be employed as a *posse comitatus* to assist the civil authorities within any Territory of the United States to execute the laws therein, when requested by the Governor of such Territory.

A brief report was made recommending the passage of this bill. Mr. Henderson, chairman of the committee, submitted a substitute for the several bills pending relating to retirements in the Army, and after a good deal of debate it was adopted. The report is as follows: "Your committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, are of the opinion that the highest and best interest of the Army, and especially of the officers of the Army, require a change to be made in the law of retirements from active service, and that instead of leaving it to the discretion of the President as the law now does it should be made his duty under the law to retire all officers of the Army at the age of 62. It is believed by your committee that such a change in the law, making the retirement of officers of the Army at the age of 62 years compulsory, instead of discretionary, will relieve the President from much embarrassment at times when called upon to exercise the discretionary power vested in him. It will remove any and all complaints of favoritism in retiring one officer to promote another, and will relieve the President in many cases from the importunities of friends of officers who may desire to remain in the service after they are 62 years of age. It will also enable officers to look forward with certainty to the time when they will retire from active service without any reflection upon them or any questions of their ability to discharge their duties properly on account of old age. For these considerations it is desirable that the law of retirement from active service of officers of the Army shall be made, like that of the Navy, compulsory at the age of 62 years.

But your committee would urge the passage of the proposed substitute for reasons far more important than those above stated. It is believed by your committee that the enactment of a law making the retirement of officers of the Army from active service compulsory at the age of 62 years will add greatly to the strength and efficiency of the Army. It will give new life and hope to younger officers, whose activity and ability for usefulness will be quickened and strengthened by opening up to them a greater certainty of favorable promotion to the higher ranks of the service before old age units them for distinction. The young blood of the Army is absolutely chilled by the slowness of promotion; and officers of ability, capable of great activity and usefulness, serving from year to year—in the lower grades of the service for so many years—serving with but little if any hope of promotion to the higher and more honorable positions in the Army, naturally lose their energy and ambition, become, in too many cases, inefficient, idle and dissipated, and finally are tried by Court-martial and dismissed from the service on account of drunkenness; officers serve for years as lieutenants and captains, and in some cases, at least before reaching the rank of colonel, are absolutely incapacitated from old age or long service to take command of their regiment in the field for any active service. And in such cases, of course, younger and more active officers must perform their duties and without receiving either the rank or pay. To make the Army strong and efficient you must give the younger and the more active, energetic and vigorous officers a chance. You must inspire them to greater usefulness and efficiency by giving to them a better hope and greater certainty of promotion to the higher and more distinguished grades of the service before they are unfitted by old age, if not by loss of energy and ambition for distinction. While the substitute proposed may not, and in the opinion of some of the ablest officers of the Army does not go as far as it should to make the Army efficient by keeping the blood young and vigorous, it will in the opinion of your committee result in great good to the service. Your committee believe that the passage of the proposed substitute, or at least a law making retirement compulsory at the age of sixty-two years, will not only meet the approval of the great body of the officers of the Army, but is demanded by the best interests of the service, and hope the substitute proposed by the committee will pass." The substitute proposed by the committee is as follows:

Substitute for H. R. 206, 1307, 1573 and 2569. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That sections 1243 and 1244 be amended to read as follows: Sec. 1243. When an officer has served thirty-five years either as an officer or soldier in the Regular or Volunteer service, he shall, if he make application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. Sec. 1244. When any officer has served 40 years either as an officer or soldier in the Regular or Volunteer service, or is 62 years of age, he shall be retired from active service and placed on the retired list. *Provided*, however, that the provision of this section shall not apply to the General, Lieutenant-General and present Major General of the Army.

The House Naval Committee on Wednesday reported to the House favorably the bills H. R. 5303, to confirm the status of Commander John N. Quackenbush, and H. R. 5674, for relief of Edward Bellows. As mentioned last week, the committee adopted the report of the minority of the Senate on this bill. The committee also report favorably Mr. Morse's bill to amend section 1402 Revised Statutes, so as to read as follows: "The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may appoint naval constructors and assistant naval constructors, who shall have rank and pay as officers of the Navy. The number of naval constructors shall hereafter be limited to ten, and the number of assistant naval constructors to ten. No person other than a practical and theoretical naval architect shall be appointed an assistant naval constructor, and before appointment he must furnish evidence of the fact and pass an examination before a board composed of three naval constructors and a professor of mathematics in the Navy." The committee says: "The inconsistency in the law which this bill is intended to remedy, is shown by the fact that while the appointment of assistant naval constructors was authorized by law as far back as 1842, their rank as officers of the Navy fixed by the Act of 1871 (section 1477, Revised Statutes), and their pay as such officers established by the Act of 1870 (section 1556, Rev. Stat.), yet because of the absence of the words "And Assistant Naval Constructors" in the section now intended to be amended, these officers, with rank and pay defined by law, hold office and their names are borne upon the Navy Register, without having been nominated to the Senate and confirmed. The qualifications of candidates for appointment as assistant naval constructors are now prescribed by regulation only, not by law. It is important, in the opinion of the committee, that these qualifications and the standard of excellence should now be fixed by law, and that provision be made for examination of candidates. The number of naval constructors and assistant naval constructors is not now limited by law; there is no restriction in this respect on the appointing power. The number of all other officers of the Navy is fixed. It is proposed in this bill to limit the number of naval constructors to ten (there are now eleven commissioned), and of assistant naval constructors to ten. A bill substantially similar to this was introduced in the Senate in the second session of the 46th Congress, received the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, and was reported favorably to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. Owing to lack of time it was not acted on. The committee therefore report the bill back and recommend its passage.

The report on the bill, S. 625, to amend section 1556 of the Revised Statutes giving longevity pay to certain officers of the Navy, which was reported to the Senate a few weeks since, is as follows:

"All the officers who would be affected by this bill have the relative rank of lieutenants by law, but are paid \$400 per annum less than they, while they are subject to the same expenses as to uniforms, messes, etc. The next higher grades of the staff corps to which these officers belong have five grades of pay, increasing with each period of five years' service in those grades. There are now no passed assistant surgeons in the Navy who have been such for ten years, and hence none could now be benefited by the bill; and there are but four passed assistant paymasters who have been such for ten years, all of whom (except one who is undergoing suspension) will be promoted within a few months by retirements. The committee has therefore reported the bill with an amendment making it include only the passed assistant engineers. Great injustice seems to have been done to this grade of officers. All of the forty-five who would be benefited by the bill entered the Navy during the war in 1861 and 1862 under regulations of the Navy Department, which provided for their promotion to the grade of chief engineer after they had seen seven years sea service in the junior grades; but as a matter of fact all of them have already been passed assistant engineers for from fourteen to sixteen years, and by reason of the laws now in force they can only be promoted by the deaths or retirements of chief engineers. Many of them cannot be promoted in less than ten or twelve years from the present time, which will give them an approximate period of twenty-five years' service in the same grade. An examination of the Navy Register from 1862 to 1882 shows that the officers of the line who entered the active service from the Naval Academy in 1861 and 1862 have long been commanders, and the medical and pay officers of the same dates of entry are medical and pay inspectors, or have been surgeons or paymasters for many years, while these engineer officers who entered at the same time are still passed assistant engineers receiving from one-half to less than two-thirds the pay of their contemporaries of twenty years ago. The Honorable Secretary of the Navy in his last annual report earnestly recommends their case to favorable consideration. During the last session of the 46th Congress the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill giving the same increase of pay to the passed assistant engineers, which was passed by the Senate, but failed to be reached in the House. The committee therefore report the bill as amended with a favorable recommendation."

The Senate Naval Committee, at its meeting this week discussed the bill S. 1551, for promoting the efficiency of the Corps of Chaplains of the U. S. Navy, and agreed to amend the second section of the bill so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That the Chaplains of the Navy shall be paid during the third five years after the date of their commission, when at sea, \$2,950; on shore duty, \$2,450; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,050; during the fourth five years from such date, when at sea, \$3,100; on shore duty, \$2,600; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,200. And section 1556 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly.

The committee, in their report, say that the first section of the bill that it proposes to raise the minimum

of age to 25 years. This section is also designed to exclude unworthy and irresponsible applicants. In no corps of the service is personal character more important than in this, and yet, by a singular omission this is, as the committee believe the only corps in which the qualifications of appointees are not prescribed by statute. There is absolutely no legal provision to guard against the intention of those who may be wholly unfit for the duties of the office. Except the requirement of one year's previous experience, which will doubtless commend itself to the judgment of all the qualifications prescribed in the bill, one identical with those in the statute relating to the appointment of chaplains to the Army. The Committee see no reasons why the Naval chaplains should be made an exception to the rule which provides longevity increase of pay to both Army and Navy, and the second section of the bill is intended to provide this. The older chaplains find their present pay altogether insufficient for their ever-increasing expenses. While at sea they share equally with their brother officers the expenses of the table and of those frequent official entertainments which are considered a necessary return for courtesies received. During their absence the household expenses of their families at home are not diminished. On shore duty they are usually stationed in large cities where house rents and other necessary charges are high. Many other officers have houses provided for them by the Government, the Naval Academy, however, is the only station in which a house is allotted to the chaplains. They are subject to the expense of frequent changes of station, and their pay is out of proportion to that of naval officers of corresponding rank. They do not ask as high a rate of pay, and the pay both proposed affects only the pay of the older chaplains and prescribe a lower rate of pay than that now given to all other officers with which they have relative rank. The increase proposed will at present amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$5,700 per annum. In conclusion, the Committee say: "To the chaplains are committed the religious and devotional interests of the men, and boys in the Navy, including the hundreds of apprentices in our training ships. Their work is important, even in promoting the comfort, good order and discipline of the sailors. The Government should secure the best men for so important a work and office, and should provide for their comfortable support. It may be added that similar bill was passed without objection by the Senate of the 45th Congress, and was favorably reported by Senate Naval Committee of 46th Congress."

Friday the Committee agreed to report favorably the resolution authorizing Lieut.-Commander C. D. Sigsbee to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Germany and the bill to appoint Engineer Jno. W. Saville a passed assistant engineer on retired list. Bills of relief for the relief of the crew of the steamer *Alliance* and Rear-Admiral D. McDougal were prepared and favorably acted upon. Bill to establish the office of Asst. Secretary of Navy received adverse action. Mr. Mallory, inventor of the Mallory propeller, made some remarks before the Committee on his invention.

A communication from the Secretary of War was received in the House, transmitting a petition of First Lieut. Gilbert S. Jennings, retired, for such legislation as will give him the rank and pay of colonel on the retired list from the date of his retirement from active service June 18, 1878. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1792, by Mr. Miller, of New York (by request), to regulate prize-money and pensions in the Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.* That three-fourths of the entire proceeds of all ships and vessels, and the goods taken therein, which shall hereafter be captured by any public vessel belonging to the United States, and which shall be judged good and lawful prizes, shall be the sole property of the United States, and shall be paid into the Treasury of the U. S. to the naval pension fund; and that one-fourth shall be adjudged to the petty officers and men, now commissioned officers and privates of the Marine Corps and crew of the captor, as prize-money, in the ratio as now provided by law. Sec. 2. That all pensions now or hereafter paid or allowed to the widows or other heirs of the line officers of the Navy, including warrant officers and officers of the Marine Corps, shall be one-third the leave pay or waiting-orders pay of such officers respectively at the time of their death; and that all pensions now or hereafter paid or allowed to the widows or other heirs of the staff officers shall be the same as those of the line officers with whom such staff officers held relative rank respectively at the time of their death: *Provided*, That the same restrictions as to the length of time that such pensions are to continue shall remain in force as at present. And all acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed. To the Senate Naval Committee (compare this with S. 1454, published in the JOURNAL of March 18, p. 745.)

H. R. 563, by Mr. McClure, for the relief of William M. Beebe, Jr. *Be it enacted, etc.* That the President of the United States be, and is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint William M. Beebe, Jr. (late a captain and brevet major in the 38th U. S. Infantry, who was honorably mustered out of the Service January 2, 1871, pursuant to section 12 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, and is now a private in the general service of the Army), a 2d lieutenant in the Army of the United States; and that said William M. Beebe, Jr., shall be assigned to the first vacancy in the grade of second lieutenant occurring in the infantry arm of the Service. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 6020, by Mr. Spaulding, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to make certain debts incurred by soldiers and recruits a lien against their pay. *Be it enacted, etc.* That debts incurred by a soldier for washing his clothes may be charged against him every two months on the muster-roll of his company, or his final statements if sooner discharged, and be paid to the person entitled thereto, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. Sec. 2. That debts incurred by a recruit for washing his clothes at a recruiting depot shall be noted on his descriptive-roll and charged against him on the first muster-roll of his company after he joins his command, and be paid to the person entitled thereto, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

The Committee on Military Affairs submitted to the Senate, on Tuesday, their report of the investigation into the National Soldiers' Home at Washington. With it they report a bill prescribing regulations for the Home. It provides that the Board of Commissioners shall present a yearly report showing the financial condition of the Home, the reasons of all admissions and discharges and generally of all facts necessary to a full understanding of its condition and management. That this report shall be transmitted to Congress, published in orders of the Army and a copy deposited in each garrison and post library; that a yearly inspection shall be made by one of the corps of inspectors general; that all expenditures in excess of \$5,000 shall require the approval of the Secretary of War; that supplies shall be purchased upon contract; that any inmate of the Home who is receiving a pension from the Government and who has a child, wife or parent living shall be entitled to have such pension or any part of it paid to such relative; that the pensions not thus assigned shall be paid to the treasurer of the Home, to be held in trust for the pensioner, so much of it being paid to him from time to time as the board may deem best, the rest to go to him on his discharge, or to his heirs on his death.

Section 7 of the bill provides that the officers of the Home shall be selected as now provided by law, except that they shall hereafter be taken from the retired list of the Army, and preference shall be given to such as were disabled by wounds received in the line of duty. The bill further prescribes that the funds of the Home, not needed for current expenses, shall be deposited in the Treasury as a permanent fund and shall draw interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, which shall be paid quarterly to the treasurer of the Home; that all present investments shall be converted into money without loss, and the proceeds deposited to credit of this "permanent fund"; that no part of the principal sum deposited shall be withdrawn for use except upon a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, which shall be approved by the Secretary of War. Section 10 of the bill provides that the Board of Commissioners shall hereafter consist of the Surgeon-General, Commissary-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Inspector-General of the Army, three of whom shall constitute a quorum, and section 12 appropriates \$10,000, to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury in the employment of additional clerical force to be used in adjusting the accounts of the Second Auditor's office of those funds which, under the law, belong to the Soldiers' Home.

The board consists at present of the Surgeon-General, the Commissary-General and the Adjutant-General of the Army, upon whose recommendations the Governor, Deputy Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Surgeon are detailed from the Army. The committee found a want of harmony between the board and the governor of the Home, Gen. Sturgis, which is to be deprecated, as it has given rise to reports from outside sources not creditable to the institution. A financial statement of the Home from 1851 to 1882 shows that it has received during that period—

Contributions, fines and forfeiture.....	\$8,096,396 98
Effects of deceased soldiers.....	477,288 84
Interest on stocks and bonds.....	806,371 50
Appropriations.....	183,110 42
Miscellaneous sources, various other sums, bringing up the aggregate receipts to.....	4,969,367 89

During the same period there has been expended—

For real estate, the erection of buildings and the improvement of the grounds.....	\$1,131,679 88
For subsistence.....	576,998 24
For clothing.....	188,290 48
For monthly allowances and extra duty.....	271,484 66
For pay of employees.....	450,361 46

The other detailed expenditures are all for expenses and improvements of various kinds, except one item of \$1,416,340.50 "for bonds and stocks" which appears to be the permanent investment fund. Accounts from 1861 to 1878 which remain unadjusted because of insufficient clerical force in the Second Auditor's office will provide the Home with funds, the interest on which will, with the annual receipts, be sufficient for its support.

The committee think that the expenditures in the purchase and ornamentation of the grounds has gone beyond necessity, and, while adding much to the beauty of the place, are of doubtful propriety.

One-fifth of the area of ground would be ample, and there are other evidences of extravagance in the construction of some of the buildings, notably in what is known as the library, originally constructed for a bowling alley, at a cost which can only be characterized as wasteful. . . . The expenditure of money belonging to a public trust in the purchase of "statuettes" by the commissioners, as reported by Gen. Sturgis, seems also to the committee to have been entirely unjustifiable, as also the purchase of the bust of Gen. Barnes, one of the Commissioners. The money could have been more appropriately spent on pictures or prints to brighten the walls of the hospital wards. Inspection showed that the buildings, including the hospital, were admirably adapted to the purposes intended. Everything connected with the institution was neat and in good order, unless we except the hospital, which did not appear to committee to be as cleanly and as bright as it should have been. The discipline was fair. Clothing is not issued; the men appear in such clothing as they choose. A large number of the men are ununiformed, and there is no organization under which the inmates of the Home are required to perform any military duty whatever. A military organization is recommended into which members of the Home able to do duty might be mustered and non-commissioned officers appointed, and for the purpose of making it interesting to the members an allowance per diem could be made. A band might be

organized among the inmates, and a small outlay of money would provide them with bowling alleys and billiard rooms, and such other amusement of that character as might be found necessary. With these additions the committee believe that the men would be more content, have better health, and the discipline of the institution be much improved. In response to a public invitation five of the inmates appeared before the committee making complaints, more of a personal than a general nature, in relation to their treatment by some of the non-commissioned officers in charge.

If it were impossible to have the inmates of the Home to work on the farm to the extent of raising their own vegetables under the direction of a competent civilian farmer, the committee would approve of it, but where it requires the employment of outside people they are of the opinion that the money had better be used in direct purchases, which would reduce the expenses of farming to the actual necessities of taking care of the grounds.

There are at present 421 inmates of the Home. In addition to this there are 131 members outside of the Home receiving \$13,641.05 per annum from the funds of the institution.

The committee say:

In the testimony which is submitted with this report will be found a number of complaints and allusions to the action of the Board of Commissioners, or rather the individual members of the same, but particularly applying to the Surgeon General of the Army and the Commissary General of the Army. These officers, under a custom that seems to have existed for years past, have been receiving from the Home a certain amount of vegetables and flowers weekly. The Adjutant General, the other member of the board, on his succeeding to the office by virtue of his promotion to be Adjutant General, refused, and has continued to refuse, to receive these articles. The other officers of the board stated that they had no recollection of when the custom commenced, but that originally these articles were sent with the compliments of the Governor of the Home, and as there was an abundance of them they did not have any delicacy in receiving the same. The testimony of the gardener and farmer is to the effect that products of the farm and garden to the extent of several hundred dollars each annually were delivered to the two members of the commission named, which is a much larger amount than these officers supposed they were receiving, according to their own evidence. The continuous and regular furnishing of vegetables and fruit from the institution to these officers gave rise to considerable scandal, which should have been avoided; and the furnishing of flowers from the Home to these officers at regular and stated periods when there was an entire absence of the same at the hospital was, in the opinion of the committee, an abuse in the management which should not have occurred. In these days of flower missions it seems strange that it should not have occurred to any one to send a flower from the well-stocked greenhouse of the Home to the weary invalids of the model hospital. The committee are clearly of the opinion that to the inmates of the Home belong all the luxuries as well as the necessities that are raised there, and that the hospital should be furnished with the early fruits and flowers.

THE STATE TROOPS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAMP DUTY.

The military training furnished even in our best National Guard regiments goes very little, if at all, beyond the precise and exact execution of certain tactical evolutions. The real practical part of the education of the soldier receives little attention or is entirely neglected. This is a fact well known, and one which has, particularly of late, been so extensively commented upon that we will not dwell upon it here.

One principal cause of this is undoubtedly the lack of opportunity for outdoor instruction. Another important reason for the almost universal want of knowledge of practical field duty is the lack of information on the subject in military text books, tactics, etc. The regulations and rules under which practical military duty is performed are to a large extent only an unwritten custom and usage, and a knowledge of it can only be gained by practical experience. Militia soldiers have found it almost impossible to inform themselves theoretically on these points, and the want of printed instructions has been sorely felt in the State service. To a large extent this has now been remedied by the issue of General Orders No. 12 from General Headquarters, New York, dated April 24, 1882. It is a pamphlet of 33 pages, furnishing "instructions based upon tactics where referring to the subject matter treated of, and, where silent in such connection, upon the regulations and usage of the Regular Army," and modifying such parts of the State regulations as conflict therewith. This order, which is just what was wanted, is too long to be printed here. It contains full, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain by a hasty perusal, correct instructions on the subjects of Camp guards (including detail, mounting, and relieving, the duties of commanding officers, adjutants, officers of the day and guard, details, 1st sergeants, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the guard, sentinels, prisoners, orderlies, supernumeraries, fatigue and police parties, rosters, honors and salutes. The order provides as follows: "Commanders of regiments ordered to the State camp of instruction, before leaving their headquarters, will respectively detail a captain as officer of the day, and as the guard for the day one lieutenant, one sergeant, three corporals (one for each relief), two musicians and at least thirty-six privates; which will be mounted without ceremony and marched in the rear of the regiment, and, to save time, on the first day of the encampment, this guard on its arrival at camp will be immediately marched to its post, and relieve the old guard if there be one; on being relieved the old guard will join its proper regiment and march from the camp with it as its rear guard. The commanding officers of troops while at the camp of instruction will be under exclusive orders from the general headquarters. The following reports will be made 'direct' to the Adjutant General: Consolidated morning

report of the command daily; duplicate pay rolls of field and staff and companies, on the last day of the camp; report of camp as directed in closing paragraph of G. O. No. 5, a. a., from Adjutant General's Office." The order covers the whole ground of instruction for camp duty. The troops have now something to go by. It should be as widely distributed as possible, and every member of the National Guard afforded an opportunity of making himself thoroughly familiar with its contents.

ALL TALK AND NO CIDER.

A person who compares the number of schemes and projects for changes and improvements of the New York National Guard, which now for some time past have been put forward with the results accomplished in that direction will hardly fail to realize what a cheap article talk is. There are the new code, the new service uniform, the summer encampment, the parade ground for the New York City troops, the demands by the 22d, 47th and 71st regiments for suitable armories, the bill for establishment of an officer's school, and a host of other proposals for improvement of the citizen soldiery. The propositions are all good enough if put in execution, but if they are kept in a continuous state of suspense as is actually the fact, they fail to accomplish the purpose for which they were devised. Thus far the only result has been to keep the National Guard in a perpetual state of agitation, which interferes with its proper development and impairs to a greater or less extent the efficiency of the organizations composing it. One regimental commander who has been patiently waiting for months for the issue of the new uniform, informed us that in consequence of the failure of the authorities to take definite action in the matter he has been compelled to order a number of the old uniforms to equip his men.

Committee after committee has been deliberating on and revising the new codes to no effect, for to tell the truth the adoption of a code seems at present as remote as it was on the day on which the Roosevelt code was introduced. The committee which met on Thursday, April 27, in this city, under the direction of Gen. Shaler, included representatives of nearly every regiment in the city, and lasted till long after midnight, declared themselves in favor of the Parker code, as amended by the committee, while at the same time a petition signed by nearly all the Brooklyn officers, from the Major-General commanding the 2d Division down (with exception of the officers of the 13th regiment), requesting the adoption of the Roosevelt code is in circulation. The committee of the National Guard Association proceeded again to Albany on Tuesday last, May 2, for further deliberation on the adoption of a code on Wednesday, May 3, at the time of writing this we do not know with what success.

A suitable place for a parade ground seems to have at last been found by the Committee which started out on April 29, in the Van Cortlandt property, which is stated can be reached in about an hour or an hour and a half by any organization in the city, and which possesses all the features necessary to suit the purpose completely.

A sum of \$100,000 is reported to have been re-appropriated for a new armory of the 47th regiment, while the 22d and 71st regiments, so far as State aid is concerned, have as yet made no advance from their former positions.

The precise status of the encampment question we do not know; but only one thing is sure that the different regiments are anxious to find out whether they are going to be sent or not.

The introduction of the bill for the establishment of a school for instruction of officers is a timely one, and if passed and carried out in proper, bona fide spirit, will no doubt go far to remedy the present difficulty of securing properly instructed officers for the National Guard.

It will be seen from the above that the N. Y. militia is kept in a continued state of uncertainty in regard to the most important questions affecting it, and we reiterate our recommendation to those who pretend to be working for its interest that something definite should be adopted to put it at rest and give it an opportunity to develop into an efficient body fully up to the purpose for which it is maintained.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery.—The reception and closing drill of Co. F, Capt. W. P. Walton, took place at the Armory on Tuesday evening, April 25, with a strong attendance, Co. F, 8th regiment, under command of Lieut. Lorigan, being present in full uniform as guests by special invitation. After the usual salutes had been passed between the two companies the command passed in review before Colonel (elect) Wm. Seward, Jr., of the 9th regiment in handsome style. The drill of the company was very good. It included all the movement of the school of the company except platoon exercises and skirmish drill. The command marched well in line and in column of fours; the men were steady; the manual was well performed, and the loadings and firings showed effect of careful instruction. The whole affair made a favorable impression, and Capt. Walton can be congratulated on commanding one of the best companies in the ninth. The social part of the occasion was very satisfactory to all the participants.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—COL. S. V. R. CRUGER.—The outdoor drill season of 1882 was commenced in this regiment on Thursday, April 27, the command being instructed in the school of the battalion by Col. Cruger, at the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club, 57th street and 8th avenue, the regiment by the way paying for the use of the grounds out of its own funds. Well, what is the use of finding fault with the authorities for not putting the 7th Avenue Arsenal in condition to be used for battalion drill, or with the Department of Parks for not letting the militia drill on the grounds originally set apart for their use in the Central Park. The subject has been almost exhausted, and yet the New York soldiers are not happy. Still, they must live in hope that their successors in active service may at some period during the next ten years find themselves the possessors of a parade and drill ground. But to return to the 12th, the formation was made at 4.30 p. m., in the regimental armory, the battalion having eight companies twelve front with one or two blanks in the rear rank, the threatening weather no doubt preventing a larger attendance. On reaching the grounds the drill was at once commenced with an advance in line, which was naturally ragged owing to the nature of the grounds and the softness of the soil. This was followed by movements and deployments, with marches company front and by the flank, which though not always correctly executed by either men, guides or officers, showed a determination on the part of all concerned to reap an advantage from the instruction, and improvement was made before the close of the drill. The manner in which some of the company commanders repeat the orders of the instructor might be improved upon. The command was frequently anticipated and the unnecessary noise made in transmitting it to the companies prevented a proper understanding of the colonel's directions.

There is no particular reason why the captains of the right and left companies should give the command "four right" or "left" to a front of twelve men in a tone loud enough to be heard a block off. The battalion had been deployed into close column left in front and the colonel gave the command "on third division deploy column." The captain of the rear division (now 1st) not waiting to hear the order in full, gave the command "four left" in a voice which completely drowned that of the instructor. Of course it is impossible for us to say whether all the captains failed to hear the orders; but the result of the execution would lead one to believe so. The leading division moved to the left, and having unmasked the second division, the captain ordered "four right." In the mean while the third division had moved to the left, and at the proper place wheeled by fours to the right in order to reach their proper position. Part of the first division had obeyed the orders of its captain, while the junior company, whose captain, we suppose, heard the orders of the colonel, continued its march to the left, so that the division was split; and the third division seeing its place occupied, its captain, who no doubt had not heard the correct orders, was in a maze. The combined efforts of the field officers and adjutant were needed to straighten out the snarl. The changes of front, oblique lines, were fairly executed, while the formations of the double column of fours and deployments were nearly performed, with the exception of the almost complete ignorance of the guides. The double column with a change of direction to the right and a deployment by two movements were also fair, but a formation of line faced to the rear from column of fours was a complete muddle at the outset. A careful explanation of the movement, accompanied by silence among the officers, enabled a repetition to be well performed. The marches, company and division fronts and wheels into line were neatly executed, step and distance being, considering the state of the ground, excellent. The manual throughout was decidedly good, and would lead us to believe that the handling of the piece has been made a specialty in many of the companies to the exclusion of instruction in marching movements. The drill lasted for two hours and a half, and though the rain fell at intervals neither men or officers seemed to mind it. We understand that it is the intention of Col. Cruger to continue these outdoor drills during the summer, using the 57th street grounds one month and the Polo grounds the next. The instruction thus gained will do much to increase the efficiency of the regiment, and will again give them the right to claim a superiority over many of the regiments in this city.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK—COL. JOSIAH PORTER.—The 22d is at present resting on the laurels gained in Philadelphia. The only interesting event on the tap is the closing drill of Capt. De Mott's company (G), which will take place at the armory on Monday evening, May 8, and for which we have received handsome invitations. This company has greatly improved under Capt. De Mott's charge, and is now one of the best in the regiment. A handsome entertainment may be expected.

At an election of a 2d lieutenant on Monday evening, May 1, in place of Lieut. Callisen, Mr. David R. Doty, a veteran officer of the late rebellion, was unanimously chosen. Lieut. (elect) Doty enlisted in the Harris Light Cavalry at the breaking out of the war, and shortly after was transferred by his own request to the 4th Regiment Heavy Artillery, U. S. Volunteers; was successively promoted through the various grades to a 2d Lieutenant, and brevetted 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. He served continuously until the close of the war, participating in all the principal battles. Since that war he has been connected, until within a few years since, with the 54th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., as 1st sergeant and 1st and 2d lieutenant.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK—COL. RODNEY C. WARD.—Cos. C and H held their reception and closing drill at the armory on April 26, 1882. The company rooms and the hall were decorated tastefully with flowers and military emblems. The companies were divided for drill and reviewing purposes into three commands of 12 files each, under command of a lieutenant, while Capt. McConnell passed the battalion in review before Capt. Ferry, who performed his part in fair manner. The latter took command during the few battalion movements which followed the review, and which were particularly, so far as the march in battalion front is concerned, very well executed. After the drill a well-executed dress parade took place, at the end of which Corp. E. J. Craft, of Co. D, was presented by Capt. McConnell with the "Ferry Badge," which is yearly given to the soldier who distinguishes himself most by strict attendance to duty and drills, soldierly bearing, etc. After the military display dancing took place. The attendance, in spite of the rain, was fair, and the whole affair was quite a success.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK—COL. RICHARD VOSE.—This regiment assembled on Sunday afternoon, April 30, to the number of about 250, and marched to Chickering Hall, where a sermon was delivered by the regimental chaplain, Rev. Chas. Martyn.

At a meeting of the active and veteran officers on Monday, May 1, the following were appointed a permanent committee on a new armory: Col. Richard Vose, chairman; Col. C. H. Smith, vice-chairman; Capt. E. D. Kay Townsend, recording secretary; Capt. J. F. Cowan, cor. secretary; Col. Palmer, Col. Lockwood, and Capt. Homer were appointed a committee to select a treasurer. It is understood that the Park Bank, which has intimated its willingness to serve in this capacity, will be chosen. The subscriptions so far amount to \$10,145, which it is thought can be raised to upwards of \$20,000, when the Legislature will be asked to provide \$250,000. The regiment is very sanguine of raising the amount necessary, by various means, from the public. The 7th regiment have tendered the use of their armory for fair purposes, etc.

The 7th claim that they saved Washington on the day of the first Bull Run, in which the regiment took a very active part and met with heavy losses, one company alone losing 16 killed and wounded. For the services rendered on this day alone they claim that they are entitled to a new armory. It is sure that the present one is unsuitable, and that something should be done for them.

In "A War Invasion of the South," Mr. J. F. Cowan tells very pleasantly the story of the expedition of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to New Orleans last year. Humorous illustrations embellish the volume, and as the book is published by the Board of Officers we presume that Col. Vose will not sue for libel the author of the equestrian picture which faces the title page.

NEW YORK.—A new series of drills has been ordered as follows in the 8th regiment: Division drills, guard mount, inspection and muster—Wednesday, May 3, Cos. G and I; Tuesday, May 9, Cos. D and E; Monday, May 15, Cos. F and H; Thursday, May 25, Cos. B and C. Regimental drills,

Friday, May 19, and Monday, May 22. Roll call, 8 o'clock p. m.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly empowering the Governor to establish a military school for officers, in which instruction will be given during ten months in the year, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock p. m., in cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics, signalling and military engineering, to persons who seek appointments as officers in the 1st and 2d Divisions of the National Guard. Those who cannot pass an examination as will be provided will not be eligible to hold commissions. An appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose is asked for, \$6,000 of which may be expended in salaries of three teachers competent to instruct in above branches. These instructors will also form the Board of Examiners. Suitable premises to be furnished by the Mayors and Aldermen and paid for by the cities of New York and Brooklyn proportionately. The certificates given by the board shall state the commission to which the holder is qualified, and after he is elected to such position in any of said regiments he shall be commissioned accordingly.

The bill reappropriating \$100,000 for the 47th regiment armory has passed the Senate, and there is thus a fair show that this regiment will now be provided with suitable drilling facilities.

About 250 men of the 47th regiment turned out at the funeral of Sergt. W. H. Titus, late a member of the drum corps of the regiment, who was buried on Sunday afternoon, April 30, in the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Brooklyn regiments are reported to be in a booming state in regard to recruiting since danger of disbandment which threatened them some time ago has ceased to disturb them. A general field day of the 2d Division is expected at Prospect Park early in June. Probably the inspection by the State authorities will take place at the same time.

Co. D, 47th regiment, has received seventeen recruits in the last month.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Major-Gen. Hartranft has issued orders for encampment as follows: At Lewistown, Pa., from Aug. 5th to Aug. 12th, 1882. Detailed instructions will be published in further orders.

The officers of the 6th regiment will meet for the purpose of adopting a new dress uniform.

Lieut. Abram E. Rockhill, Co. C, 1st regt., and Dr. Wharton and Lieut. Douglass, Co. F, 3d regt., passed creditable examinations before the Brigade Examining Board, on Friday evening, April 25.

Commissions were received by Drs. Bradford and Lamb of the 3d regt.

Major Hepburn, A. A. G., has received leave of absence from June 1 to Oct. 1 for the purpose of visiting Europe.

Capt. G. D. Hammer, Co. D, 3d regt., has resigned.

The 2d regiment, Col. Dechart, is ordered to parade in the armory, in the State uniform, fully equipped, without overcoats, with knapsack, (blanket rolled on top,) haversack and canteen, on Tuesday, May 9, 1882, for inspection as follows: Cos. A, K, F and G, at 8 p. m.; Cos. D, B, I and E, at 8.30 p. m. The 1st regiment, Col. Wiedersheim, will parade for the same purpose May 8. The regimental line will be formed on Broad street, right resting north of Arch, facing east, at 7 o'clock p. m., proceeding to the Rink building, Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, where the inspection will take place.

Mr. Barnum donated the gross receipts of his circus on Monday afternoon, April 24, which amounted to \$3,937.50, to the armory fund of the 1st regiment.

The spring inspection of the State Fencibles by Major Wetherell, took place Thursday evening of last week. Thin ranks was the rule. The guard mount was, with the exception of one or two slight errors, excellent. The drill was limited to a skirmish by one company, deploying the battalion by numbers, and the loadings and firings; the latter could not have been better.

A reorganization of the artillery has been determined upon. One full battery will be located in Philadelphia and one in Titusville; one platoon of a third, at Phoenixville, and another platoon at Wilkesbarre.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The people of Charleston and vicinity are looking forward with interest to the competitive drill of the artillery and infantry companies of the 4th Brigade of South Carolina militia, to take place there May 15. Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d U. S. Artillery, of St. Augustine, Fla., lately of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., has been selected to attend the drill, in accordance with a request of the State military authorities that an officer of the Regular Army be present. The selection is a good one, as Capt. Lancaster is an officer of long and varied experience.

MINNESOTA.—The Emmet Light Battery of St. Paul held their first full dress assembly on Thursday evening, April 11. The hall was handsomely decorated in military style. Preliminary to the festivities of the evening, the battery was reviewed by Gov. Hubbard, after which it was presented with a battery standard by Col. L. F. A. Studdart, of the Governor's staff. The battery passed in review marching in sections. Gov. Hubbard, who was presented to the company by Capt. McCarthy, in a few remarks congratulated the officers and members upon their soldierly appearance, alike creditable to the officers and men and gratifying to him as the chief executive of the State. The arm of service to which the company belonged, the Governor said, was one exceedingly hard to maintain under the militia system, but he felt satisfied from the earnestness and zeal displayed, the organization would not alone maintain its present standard of excellence, but would rather continue to improve as it had since its organization. At the end of the ceremony Capt. McCarthy was presented with a handsome sword award, after which the dancing programme was proceeded with, the festivities continuing until a late hour in the morning.

The exhibition drill of the 1st Battalion was given April 27. The command was under charge of Major Bend, and was officered as follows: Adjutant, Lieut. Somers; Company B, of Minneapolis, Capt. Roy, 2d Lieut. Birnhart; Company B, St. Paul, Capt. Bean, Lieuts. Puuch and Misch; Company C, Capt. Wright, Lieuts. Sibley and Becker; Company D, Capt. Moore, Lieuts. Price and Chislett. The companies presented fronts of 15 files.

GEORGIA.—Twenty-two members of the Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, Ga., petitioned their Captain, Joseph F. Burke, to resign. He refused, and threatened to put the paper in the hands of the Governor and to present charges of insubordination against them. He then proceeded to denounce the author of certain statements against him, without mentioning his name, and was interrupted by a shower of spittoons from the supposed author and his friends. One of them struck Capt. Burke on the head, inflicting a painful scalp-wound. A general fight seemed imminent for a time, but the good judgment of the more cool-headed had the desired effect, and quiet in the armory was restored.

At the forthcoming meeting of the British N. R. A. in July next at Wimbledon, a team representing the Channel Islands' militia will compete with one of the Canadian militia, and also with an English Volunteer team.

THE MILITIA OF CONNECTICUT.

The Adjutant General's report for 1881, which we have just received, gives the active forces of the National Guard as follows: 1st Infantry, 8 companies; 2d Infantry, 10 companies; 3d Infantry, 8 companies; 4th Infantry, 8 companies; 5th Battalion, Infantry (colored), 3 companies; one battery artillery of 4 guns; numbering in total, according to November muster, 2,334 men. This is the minimum, which, by filling the companies to their maximum of 82 men, could be increased to 3,528 men. Since the preceding year 7 companies have been disbanded. The Adjutant General states that the force as now constituted is sufficient, and urgently recommends that no additional companies be accepted. In order that the inspection under which the reduction of the force, under an act of the Assembly passed early in 1881, was to be made might be thorough and impartial, the General Government was applied to for a regular officer for the performance of this duty, and the detail fell on Capt. Tully McCrea, 1st U. S. Artillery, who is stated to have performed "his arduous and delicate duty so impartially and agreeably as to win for him a lasting friendship in the National Guard. The service rendered has been of incalculable benefit to the companies, and was fully appreciated by this [the Adjutant General's] department."

The inspection was made at the regular parade in May, each company being inspected in its own town, opportunity being given for drill and company manoeuvres. The report of Major McCrea was full and decisive, and action thereon was taken June 20. Only two companies were required to be disbanded to reduce to the limit defined under the law, but the standing of five of the companies was found so low that it was thought best to disband the five, these organizations being marked by the inspector as having secured less than 20 points out of a possible 55. The companies disbanded prior to inspection were Cos. H, 3d regt., and H, 4th regt., and those disbanded under the inspection were Cos. O and I, 1st regt.; F, 3d regt.; C, 4th regt., and D, 5th battalion.

The encampment of only 2 infantry regiments and the battery of artillery each year, under the old custom, gave insufficient opportunity for camp instruction, it having been fully shown that when the tour of camp duty occurs only once in two years, what has been learned at one encampment is very largely forgotten before another tour of duty is performed. The four full infantry regiments and the artillery were therefore ordered into camp in 1881, and the report recommends that this practice be kept up in the future. However, owing to the participation of the 1st regiment in the Yorktown Centennial celebration this organization was excused from duty at the State camp. The 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments and the artillery went into camp at Niantic, under Gen. S. R. Smith, and remained from Sept. 5 till Sept. 10. The attendance was very satisfactory, showing a percentage of 91, or taking the attendance of the 1st regiment at Yorktown, and that of the 5th battalion at their fall parade at Charter Oak, in consideration, the whole force present was 2,139, absent 252—or 89 per cent. present for duty.

The presence at the encampment of last year of an officer of the United States Army having had a beneficial effect, application was made to the General of the Army to detail an officer to be present at the encampment of 1881, and Colonel H. B. Clitz, 10th U. S. Inf., was detailed. He was present at the parade in New London and Groton Sept. 6th, and reported at camp Wednesday, Sept. 7th. With reference to inspection of militia by Army officers the Adjutant-General states as follows: "I fully concur in the expression of my predecessor, General Harland, that the attendance of officers of the regular Army at the annual encampments should be encouraged for our own benefit and that there may be a closer connection between the regular and volunteer service. I expect that the day is not far distant when the regular troops and the militia of the States will encamp together each year for military drill and instruction. The experience at the Yorktown centennial celebration has, I think, demonstrated that the plan is feasible, and I shall hope to hear that encampments of that nature are projected. The National Government should certainly see the necessity of doing all in its power to educate in proper military camps the active militia of the States, in connection with the regular Army."

The important part of the centennial celebration at Groton Heights was the storming of old Fort Griswold garrisoned by U. S. troops from Fort Trumbull under Major Frank, by the Connecticut Brigade under Gen. Smith. The troops were all in light marching order, and although the day was one of peculiar warmth and phenomenal atmosphere, they performed their duty with zeal and alacrity, and were undoubtedly benefited by the nature of the duty, which partook in a large degree of the character of a regular battle.

The report contains an account of the visit of the 1st regiment to Yorktown, and the Adjutant-General in referring thereto states that the report of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL (which so far as it relates to the appearance of the 1st Connecticut is quoted at length) will probably be read with as much interest as anything he can state.

Target practice, according to the report of the Brigade Inspector of Target practice, does not show as favorable results as there was reason to expect. The fault is, by the Inspector, charged to lack of range accommodations.

The actual expenses of the National Guard were \$97,285.35.

Changes and discharges, enrollments, uniforms and equipments, pensions and bounties, regulations, armories, camp grounds, &c., are all reported upon at length under their appropriate headings, and the report concludes with the statement that the State of Connecticut possesses a military force of which it has reason to be proud, and which if well cared for, will continue to be reliable and trustworthy. The force contains a larger percentage of active members than ever before, and the officers generally are attentive to their duties, gentlemanly and efficient.

Capt. McCrea's report taken as a whole is very favorable to the Connecticut troops. Some of his remarks are as general in their application and what he says coincides so thoroughly with our own views and those of men who understand the National Guard, and are eager for its improvement that we publish them in full for general consideration. Capt. McCrea says: . . .

The great deficiency in the National Guard is the lack of discipline in many of the companies. It is no doubt difficult to assemble together men who meet daily on a social equality, and make them change the citizen into the soldier for one day in the week, but such defects as talking, gazing about, chewing tobacco, and spitting in the ranks could be, and should be corrected. Another deficiency is the want of knowledge of many of the officers, particularly a knowledge of tactics. I recommend that schools for officers and non-commissioned officers be established in every company, with weekly recitations; that short and easily learned lessons be given; that each officer and non-commissioned officer be required to learn every lesson thoroughly, word for word, as given in the tactics; that each should be marked for his recitation, according to its value; and that each captain be required to render monthly reports of recitations to the regimental commander. A regimental order, giving the monthly standing of the different

companies in the regiment, would perhaps stimulate competition and be of benefit.

Officers never had finer material to work with than the officers of the National Guard. It is composed of a remarkably fine lot of young men—intelligent and quick to receive instruction. Wherever there is any deficiency in the officers, it is directly traceable to want of capacity in the officers, either to ignorance or indifference—generally the former. I recommend that the attention of officers be directed to paragraph 9 Upton's Tactics, relating to commands. Most of the officers do not require this, but some do, and there is a lack of uniformity in the different regiments. It is very certain that if a command is given without animation and snap, it will be executed in the same way. A command to a soldier needs to be given as a command, and not as a request.

With the exception of the 2d regiment and a few companies in the other regiments, the care and condition of arms and accoutrements was not what it should have been. The system of having an armorer to each company, to care for the arms, and relieving each man from responsibility for the condition of his particular rifle, I do not think good one. How to take care of his rifle is a necessary part of the education of a soldier, and if his company was called into active service, he would not know how to keep his rifle serviceable, and the armorer could not take care of all. I recommend that, in addition to the supervision of the armorer, each man be directed to look after his own rifle, and be encouraged in taking pride in keeping it clean. The objection given to this is, that the men cannot get time to clean their rifles. The answer is, that what the 2d regiment can do the others can do. . . .

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. J. Cavanagh.—The second drill of the left wing of this regiment took place at the armory on Friday, April 21. It consisted of Companies B, E, G and K, equalized into four commands of sixteen files front. The adjutant was absent, and Lieut. White, who acted in his place, as well as the acting sergeant-major, was somewhat inexperienced in the duties to be performed by him, so that some mishap occurred before the battalion was turned over to Maj. Duffy, who had command of the drill. Both Lieut. White and the acting sergeant-major have but seldom if ever performed the duties required of them this evening, and their shortcomings are therefore somewhat excusable. Still, subaltern officers should bear in mind that they are liable to be called on to perform these duties at any time, and should therefore keep themselves posted. The rank and file made a very creditable appearance at this drill, showing great improvement, and the march in column of fours, which commenced the drill, was performed in a very soldierly manner. There was also quite an improvement apparent in the halt and carry, the latter being very regularly executed throughout the battalion, with a few exceptions in Companies E and K. Company B was particularly noticeable during the whole drill for steadiness under arms and promptness in all the movements on the part of the men. March in double column of fours and formation of line to the front were very fairly performed, but there was some hesitation and indecision on the part of one or two officers who claimed to be well posted, and the defects exhibited by these had a damaging effect on the movement. The acting Sergeant-Major and the guides were also lacking in promptness in this movement. Carry arms was well performed, companies B and G were very steady after its execution, and it was pleasing to notice that there was very little of that shuffling and turning about by individuals which was so painfully conspicuous at the last drill of this wing. In a repetition of centre forward fours left and right the commander of Co. K got a little mixed and the movement had to be defined to the captain of company E before it was properly executed. Fours right, left companies on right with line was fair. In spite of all our criticism right of companies rear into columns was not yet correctly executed, nearly all the company commanders failing to give the command "right fours right about." It is about time that officers of this as well as of other regiments should post themselves on this movement.

Marching in column of fours and wheeling of fours into line was good with the exception of some crowding in the flank companies during the last mentioned movement. In formation of column on fourth company right in front the officers, with the exception of the commanders of E and B companies, went to the wrong flank, otherwise the movement was fair. In the deployment on fourth company the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major and markers were invisible until called to their posts by the commander of the drill; the commander of company B got mixed and guides were behind time. Close column on 4th company left in front passed off well, while in the deployment on the first company company G, got lost completely, and the less said about it the better it is. The drill shows a great improvement, particularly on the part of the men. In repeating our recommendation to the officers to apply themselves to the study of tactics, we take occasion to remind some of them that their mistakes are pointed out fairly and impartially in order to instruct and stimulate them to more energetic efforts to become proficient in their duties and not for the purpose of finding fault with the 69th regiment, in whose welfare we take as much interest as in that of any other organization.

The Athletic Club held some games in their gymnasium on Saturday evening, April 29, in the presence of a large audience. The one mile run in two heats was won by Jas. Conners, Co. B, in 5.47½ and 5.30. He ran a fine race and is an exceptionally good runner. T. Smith, of Co. F, was a good second. A sack race was won by J. Gilroy, Co. D. In the one mile walk T. Smith, was the winner, time 8 min. 4½ sec. Smith also won the potato race after some very lively work. In the tug of war the team from Co. B, consisting of M. Carroll, T. O'Leary, J. J. Dillon, P. J. Moriarty, and P. Sheehan beat the team from Co. C in 6 minutes, and the team from Co. D was pulled over all in a heap in about 3 seconds.

T. Lynch, Co. C, Jas. Daly, of Co. F, the well-known athletes, gave good exhibitions of dumb-bell lifting, weight throwing, running high jump and putting the shot. The event of the evening was a match tug of war between the teams of Co. B, 69th, and Co. F, 13th N. Y. Co B team was looked upon as a sure winner, being composed of big, strong, heavy fellows, alongside of which the light weights from the 13th looked more striplings. After some severe straining and tugging the light weights from Co. F, 13th, were victorious. In the second and final pull, after a tough struggle (which was enough to make Jumbo feel sick) Co. F, 13th, were again the victors, thus winning the match amidst general applause. The anchor man of the 13th used a new and ingenious belt (his own invention) to good advantage. Co. B took their defeat in good part, and Capt. Carroll will no doubt try again to get the best of "that belt."

THE London Times takes the trouble to deny the report that the Crown Prince of Monaco, in a conversation with M. de Freycinet and M. Grévy, announced his intention of selling Monaco to the United States in case of the gambling tables being suppressed.

"CLARENCE AND GUN METAL TESTS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your correspondent who writes in the JOURNAL of April 1 rejects the idea of the strengthening qualities of soft tubes for cast iron guns; says there is an obvious, if not a confessed inability to substantiate their strengthening qualities by any intelligent course of reasoning; and that thus far "Whitworth's little experiment" appears to have constituted the principal "stock in trade" of the friends of the lined guns.

Not at all; but, in our opinion, "Whitworth's little experiment" is a sufficient offset against the other experiments mentioned by your correspondent, and also against the questionable records of the antiquated Rodman Pressure Gauge. There are reasons theoretical, as well as reasons practical, for faith in the strengthening qualities of the soft tube.

For example, the advocates of lined guns say that want of ductility in metal is extremely unfavorable to its endurance under high vibratory strains; and as the ballistic power demanded of ordnance has greatly increased of late years, cast iron is no longer much used for forming the parts immediately about the bore of heavy rifled guns; some other metal being substituted, the molecules of which accommodate themselves more readily to new positions when under strain. Hence, cast iron guns can be greatly improved by tubing them with some sufficiently strong and ductile metal, such as low steel or wrought iron. A large part of the energy that the powder gas exerts on the surface of the bore is absorbed in expanding the tube, and that which finally reaches the cast iron being much reduced in amount, and also spread over a surface relatively much greater than that of the bore, is largely within the limit of safety for the comparatively brittle envelope. The ductile metal of the tube also cushions the cast iron against the effects of severe vibration and shock. Gunmakers at the present day are fortunately no longer limited to manufacturing guns by casting, but can build upon a hollow cylinder, the walls of which may be composed of concentric layers of different strength, so that each may arrive at its limit of elasticity at the same time; in fact, when the circumference of the bore reaches its elastic limit and becomes permanently deformed, each successive ring from within outwards is also permanently deformed. One method of arriving at this result is to employ metals varying in elasticity or in tenacity for the several parts, those possessing the largest amount of strength constituting, of course, the inner portions, so that where the greatest stress is felt it will be borne by the stronger material. This is known as the method of Varying Elasticity; there is another method of arriving at the same result, called the method of Initial Tension, and these two methods of making each concentric layer of metal afford the maximum useful effect are employed either singly or simultaneously in all gun construction of the present day. They may be, and frequently are, both employed in the manufacture of a gun, as in the case of the Woolwich guns. The strengthening qualities of a soft tube for cast iron guns is demonstrated mathematically in Virgil, and practically by hundreds of safe and efficient pieces of ordnance, which have been converted on the Palliser system, and have, in their day, done good and satisfactory service.

2. Your correspondent says that in the Whitworth experiments "a cast iron cylinder of unknown physical properties was then charged," etc.

Sir Joseph Whitworth says: "I had a cylinder of the same dimensions made of cast iron, which I knew to be of good quality," and his reputation for integrity and for his knowledge and skill as a metallurgist is pretty well established.

3. Your correspondent remarks that in the Whitworth experiments the cast iron cylinder, lined with a coiled iron tube, was relieved from all longitudinal strain.

So were the cylinders which were filled with wax and which are supposed to have demonstrated so many things.

4. Your correspondent objects to the expression: "The questionable records of some antiquated Rodman Pressure Gauges."

Sladen says: "The Crusher Gauge is employed for registering the maximum pressure of the powder gas at the particular point in the bore where the apparatus is placed. It superseded the Rodman Pressure Gauge employed by the Committee on Explosives in their earlier experiments, on account of the extreme variability of the results given by that instrument.

Owen says:

Attempts had previously been made to measure experimentally the pressure exerted by the powder gas on the walls of the gun, and the American ordnance officer, Capt. Rodman, invented a Pressure Gauge in 1861, upon which that now employed by us was founded. In fact, the Rodman Pressure Gauge was used by the committee in their earlier investigations, but the results obtained were so variable that it was superseded by the crusher plug. In the Rodman Gauge the pressure was measured by the depth of the indent made by a knife driven up by the powder gas against a copper cylinder; and the objections were that the shape and size of the Rodman copper and knives render it imperative to place them at the upper extremity of the plug, and consequently on the exterior of the gun (if muzzle loading); the gas has, therefore, a considerable space to travel through between the powder chamber and the instrument. Thus, before reaching the latter, it has attained a high vis viva, especially in quick burning powder; this is transferred to the knife, and the recorded pressures are therefore always much higher than should be the case. This was clearly shown by placing a copper cylinder in one of the Rodman Gauges, and comparing its compression with that of a similar cylinder taken from the crushing instrument. In the case of the R. L. G. powder, the inner cylinder was compressed from 0.500 inch to 0.288 inch; the area on which the gas acted being .167 of a square inch, and the corresponding pressure 22½ tons per square inch. On the other hand, the cylinder placed externally was reduced from 0.500 inch to 0.261 inch; the gas act-

* In justice to their authors we should say that this article, and the one which follows, have been in hand for some time.—Editor JOURNAL.

ing on an area of 0.110 square inch, and the corresponding pressure being 40 tons per square inch.

Here we see that the Rodman Gauge gave a pressure of 17½ tons per square inch in excess of the true pressure. Perhaps it has been rendered more reliable since the date of its condemnation in England; we do not know what that date was. We believe, however, that the idea of measuring powder gas pressure by the indent of a knife edge in copper has been abandoned some time since by every one except our Army Ordnance Department, and we are not sure but that it is about to be abandoned even there, where, naturally, it would be advocated most tenaciously. It is not used at all, we believe, in our naval service.

5. Your correspondent asks what kind of pressure we think would be hardest on a gun or cylinder, a passive statical, long sustained pressure, or the more impulsive, but less sustained strains of modern gunpowder.

We think that of the two, the impulsive strains of gunpowder are hardest on a gun or cylinder, comparing them quantity for quantity, as we measure them. Rodman says that the more slowly a force is applied the less the resisting body will be strained by being moved beyond the position of statical equilibrium.

Virgile says: "L'expansion de l'âme de la bouche à feu, produite par une pression brusquement développée, est double de celle qui résulterait d'un accroissement progressif de cette même pression."

In the cylinder and wax experiments one or two of the cylinders held together, we believe, up to a pressure of about 42 tons to the square inch, whereas the Woodbridge gun, which was supposed to be very much stronger than any cast iron gun in every way, dropped its muzzle on the ground and sent its breech seventy feet to the rear under a powder gas pressure of 33 tons to the square inch. Does your correspondent suppose that the transverse strength of the cast iron cylinders exceeded by nine tons per square inch the longitudinal strength of the Woodbridge gun? Or does he know of any gun that he would like to stand up behind and fire when he knew that it was charged for a pressure of much over half that required to rupture the cast iron cylinders? We say that in the one case a cylinder failed at a pressure of 42 tons on the square inch, and that in the other case a gun failed at a pressure of 33 tons on the square inch; this, we think, is convenient simply, but, as a matter of fact, we don't really know what the gun failed at. The copper cylinder in the pressure gauge showed an indent similar to an indent on another copper cylinder which had been under a static pressure of 33 tons; that is all, and the fact seems to be that the static ton and the dynamic ton are not at all the same thing; the same indent might be produced on the cylinder by a blow with quite a small hammer, and that is something which is much more similar to the action of the powder gas. The indent from static pressure may be produced in any time you choose, but the indent from the powder gas pressure is made in about the .00070 of a second. Does your correspondent suppose that if there had been a powder gas pressure of 42 tons to the square inch in the cylinders that they would have gracefully opened out into three or four large pieces, all ready to be photographed?

6. Your correspondent commands us to the perusal of Senate Document No. 4, 1881, etc.

We have read Senate Document No. 4, 1881, and regard some portions of it as eminently sound, viz., the endorsement thereon by the Ordnance Board and the endorsement of that endorsement by the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. The other matter which we are recommended to peruse we regret to say that we have not at hand.

7. Your correspondent says that the remainder of Clarendon's letter will do for an advertisement of Whitworth's steel, etc.

Possibly your correspondent did not intend to compliment us, but he has named precisely the objects we had in view in writing the article. Our aim was indeed to advertise the Whitworth compressed steel, its vast superiority for ordnance purposes over any other known metal, and our great need of it in this country just at this time particularly. Our notice, however, was to steel producers, in the hope that possibly some one or more of them might see their way clear to take the matter in hand and produce us this metal. As we have just said, our article was addressed to steel producers, and we don't mind telling your correspondent (confidentially, of course), that we really "don't care a farthing" about the wax business, the cast iron business, or the lining of old guns; all that kind of rubbish is ancient, like the Rodman Pressure Gauge; what we are all going in for now is high power steel guns, and naturally enough we want the best known metal to put into them, in order that they may hold their own against the foreign made guns.

8. Your correspondent next remarks that he knows of some Whitworth steel having long since been proved satisfactorily in an eight-inch gun of very poor design.

Now that seems a little strange to us, because we should have supposed that an eight-inch gun which has held together through a trial which has thoroughly tested the merits of a piece of Whitworth steel, forming only one of its component parts, must be a gun of passable design; however, we did not design the gun and we are quite unable to see why your correspondent takes this occasion to speak of that particular gun as being one of very poor design.

9. Your correspondent, in speaking of the compressed steel, says that Woolwich seems willing to put it on a par with Firth and Vickers, and that Germany and France do not seem to want it.

In a paper entitled "The Whitworth Gun—Present state of the question," we find the following statement:

Meantime, knowing that the great bar to the improvement of guns was the uncertain character of steel, Sir Joseph Whitworth set himself about improving this metal. In this he has succeeded to such an extent that all doubt about the perfect soundness throughout of the metal used in the construction of his guns is at an end. He accomplishes the ob-

ject by putting the molten metal under enormous pressure. The War Department have asked to be allowed to purchase this metal for use in making the barrels of the service guns, but Sir Joseph has objected to supply it for forming the barrels of guns which are to be built up with soft malleable iron hoops. He has, however, offered to build guns of the service pattern of his metal throughout, but his offer has not been accepted.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th of March, 1882, the Duke of Somerset, while making some inquiries of the First Lord of the Admiralty, said he had long since come to the opinion that we must adopt breech-loading guns, and if we had them we could do with guns of fifty or sixty tons instead of one hundred, if we had compressed steel, and if that were not possible at present it would be soon. Krupp has patented in England his machinery for producing compressed steel.

10. Your correspondent then winds up with what is perhaps the most unfortunate of all his remarks, and says of the compressed steel, that nobody can get it, not even Whitworth himself, in masses sufficient for a large gun. We have before us a paper as follows:

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Manchester Meeting. Visit of the members to the works of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. July 28, 1875. The objects bearing numbers are referred to in the following list, to assist the members in passing through the works: 12-inch bore 35-ton gun, made of fluid compressed steel. Screw propeller shafts of fluid compressed steel, forged hollow; and weight 18 tons (iron shafts would be 31 tons). . . . 3 and 9-pouders Whitworth breech-loading field guns, with steel carriages. Hydraulics cylinder, lining made of fluid compressed steel, 59 inches diameter, 44 inches long, 1½ inches thick. . . . Hoop for boiler, made of fluid compressed steel. Forging of hoop, made of fluid compressed steel, 57 inches diameter, 56 inches long, 5½ inches thick. . . . Hydraulic press, giving from 2,000 to 8,000 tons pressure, for compressing fluid steel and forging.

As we have already mentioned in a former article, Whitworth exhibited at the Paris Exposition, 1878-9, a propeller shaft, forged from a hoop of compressed steel, 33½ feet long, 1½ inches outside and 11½ in. in interior diameter. Now, the length of bore of the Woolwich 80 ton M. L. R. of 1877, being 288 inches, its diameter 16 inches, the exterior diameter of the tube 24 inches, and its thickness at the thickest part 4 inches, how large a gun tube does your correspondent think could have been made from the hoop of compressed steel which was drawn out into a propeller shaft 402 inches long, 1½ inches external diameter, 11½ inches internal diameter, and 3 1-16 inches thick?

In a paper read by Whitworth at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter, August, 1869, and entitled "On the Penetration of Armor Plates, with Long Shells of Large Capacity fired Obliquely," we find that he says, among other things, "I have drawn up the accompanying table of the sizes of the bores of my guns, with their proportionate powder charges, and the guns will be fully equal to this duty, and I believe the greatest possible effect from the consumption of a given quantity of powder will be obtained." His table enumerates guns of the following calibres, 5½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 inches. (Clarendon gives here a copy of a letter sent by Whitworth to the British Admiralty May 1, 1874, which we omit.—EDITOR.)

The 12-inch gun above mentioned fired a charge of 117 pounds; an armor piercing projectile 5 calibres long, weighing 1,250 pounds, and having a bursting charge of 58 pounds, and the 7-inch breech loader used a charge of 83 pounds of powder; a long shell of 255 pounds having a 12 pound bursting charge. With a 9-inch Whitworth gun, with a 50 lb. charge, a 250 lb. shot, and an elevation of 33 deg., a range of 11,243 yards (nearly 6 4-10 miles), was obtained in 1870. Again, if we examine "The British Navy," by Sir Thomas Brassey, K. C. B., vol. 1, we find that in the Brazilian Navy they have 98 Whitworth rifles, viz.: 8 10 inch, 4 9-inch, 28 7-inch, 47 70 pounders, and 11 32 pounders.

And finally, in a paper on fluid compressed steel and guns, Whitworth says: "The War Department are now making guns of an enormous size at an enormous expenditure. These guns must needs be powerful on account of their great weight and size, but the writer maintains that this enormous size is unnecessary; but if monster guns were wanted they could be made at far less cost by means of the Siemens-Martin furnace and fluid compressions. Supposing a hoop was wanted, say 20 tons weight, the time required for its production by this process would not, commencing with the raw material, he believes, be more than one-tenth the time required by the forging, coiling, and welding processes."

CLARENDON.

April 10, 1882.

(Contributed to the Army and Navy Journal.)

METALLURGICAL PHYSICS AND HEAVY ORDNANCE.

There is probably no department of industrial art in which a knowledge of metallurgical physics is so important as in the construction of heavy ordnance, and yet guns are being constructed continually in direct opposition to the absolute laws of physics and metallurgy, simply to be blown to pieces, to the discomfiture of their inventors, and often to the death of the operators.

I am astonished at the lack of knowledge exhibited by the different advocates of cast iron, wrought iron, and steel for the construction of heavy ordnance, as disclosed through the public press; they do not appear to understand the science of molecular physics, nor its application to the art of metallurgy, otherwise they would not advocate the packed up internal machines displayed from the Princeton, along the path of junk, to Sandy Hook.

Permit me to state, in a concise form, some facts which relate to the strength of iron and steel.

A bar or mass of iron is not a continuous body; it may be physically divided; the end of physical division is the molecule; the molecule may be divided by chemical means; the end of chemical division is the ele-

mentary atom. The atoms, *per se*, are inert; their energy is derived from the physical forces, to wit, the force of attraction, which is inherent, and tends to draw the particles together and hold them in a state of rest, and the force of caloric which accompanies the matter, and tends to push the particles outward into a state of activity. By virtue of these imponderable forces, the atoms unite and form molecules, and the molecules assume a physical structure in which neither the atoms in the molecule nor the molecules in the physical structure touch each other by contact at any time. Nor are they at any time in an absolute state of rest, but are held at a relative distance, to the degree of the molecular resultant force thus exerted.

Thus we find that when we rupture a bar or mass of iron we do not rupture the iron, *per se*, but merely rupture the molecular resultant force in the section under strain.

The molecular resultant force of the elementary bodies vary in degree, some being less and others having a much greater force than iron. The molecular resultant force of commercially pure iron will require a strain of 50,000 pounds to the square inch to rupture it. Now, by incorporating carbon with the iron under proper conditions, the metallurgist is able to produce steel of any tensile strength desired, ranging from 50,000 to 150,000 pounds to the square inch, because carbon, when it enters the chemical structure molecule, increases the molecular resultant force. But when the carbon is held in the physical structure it tends to reduce the molecular resultant force instead of increasing it. For these reasons the tensile strength of cast iron ranges from 10,000 to 50,000 pounds to the square inch, according to the amount and character of the foreign matter present. Thus we are able to furnish iron having a tensile strength ranging in any degree desired from 10,000 to 150,000 pounds to the square inch.

The absolute value of metal for use in ordnance, I think, should be measured by the degree of its molecular resultant force. If so, why use pig metal in which the carbon exists principally in the physical structure, and correspondingly diminishes the molecular resultant force? And why use wrought iron which is composed of lamina of iron and oxides which are liable to become separated by concussion without notice, and which will not at best resist a strain of over 60,000 pounds?

Temperature, fusion, and solidification are phenomenal indications of molecular velocity, and as the force of attraction is inherent its effective force will vary with the distance of the molecules from each other; hence when the molecular activity is increased by heating or any other means, the increased activity pushes the molecules apart, and this reduces the molecular resultant force. When this force exceeds the force of gravity, the molecules are held in a local relation, but when the molecular velocity is increased to that degree as to reduce the molecular resultant force below the force of gravity, the molecules flow into a mobile state, and this is fusion. The molecular velocity of different elementary bodies vary at any given temperature, and this explains why their expansion and fusion is differential; it also explains why iron expands in a different ratio, relative to the amount and condition of the foreign matter in combination with it.

With these facts well understood by the physicist, why construct a gun of part cast iron and part wrought, or cast iron and cast steel, or wrought iron and steel, or of any two metals, which exhibit a differential expansion at any given temperature, as the inevitable result will be undue strain on the metal expanding the least, loosening of the joints, fatigue, and final rupture.

The time has fully come when the United States should awake to a realization of its defenceless condition, and like the eagle arise and soar so high above the humbugs (foreign and domestic), who have environed it in the past, as to leave them and their blunderbusses for cupola practice. It is a freezing shame sufficient to chill the patriotism of the most greedy stalwart to hear that this Government contemplates the importation of foreign guns, thus confessing our weakness, and disclosing the measure of our defence to those who may prove to be our enemies.

If the Government will construct a proper plant, and place its management in the hands of an expert metallurgist, solid steel guns of greater power and less cost will be produced from American material and American labor, than can be imported from Jews or Gentiles.

JACOB REESE, METALLURGIST.

PITTSBURG.

The London *Times* says: "The advantages in respect of weight and space, and the capability of manipulating the production of steam, point to the probability of English war ships being fitted with closed stokeholes and forced draught similar to the existing torpedo boats. The Admiralty are already feeling their way by making an experimental fitting in the *Polyphemus*; but the difficulties appear to be much greater than was anticipated, and the whole question of the use in such vessels of locomotive boilers and forced draught, which is one of large importance and deserving immediate attention, is now being investigated by an Admiralty officer from the Engineer-in-Chief's Department. It will be remembered that the fleet of second class torpedo boats, building by Messrs. Thorncroft and Co., and on which a large premium for speed was to be paid, failed through priming and leaky tubes to attain the expected results. In the *Polyphemus* the lubrication from the cylinders (which is almost *nil* in the torpedo craft) is another source of difficulty and inconvenience, and, while something can be done to trap the grease, the clogging of the boilers will necessitate the periodical removal of the tubes for the purpose of cleaning. It is to be regretted that the Herreshoff system of boiler, which meets both the serious difficulties spoken of, cannot be tested more quickly than is now being done, as the determination of the question whether forced draught be practicable for large ships would imply an important advance in the progress of marine engineering."

REFORMS IN FRENCH NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

ACTING on a report made by Admiral Jaureguiberry, Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, the President of the French Republic has authorized the introduction of important reforms in the administration of the French navy, and the reorganization of the French naval arsenals, to take effect from March 27 last. The various departments have been reorganized, and the functions of the heads have been redistributed, "Surveillants-généraux adjoints aux commissaires rapporteurs" have been created, for the "tribunaux maritimes." The personnel employed in the supervision of naval ports and arsenals has been militarized. The vice-admiral commanding-in-chief, prefect maritime of the port, has under his immediate orders, with a view to the better working of the several departments which together compose the general service, a major-general, a major of the fleet, a commissary general, a director of naval construction, a director of naval ordnance, a civil engineer, and a staff surgeon. He will be assisted in the details of the service by a flag captain, as chief of the staff. In the event of absence, illness, or other disability, the commander-in-chief will be temporarily replaced by the major-general, or by the major of the fleet, if he has the rank of rear-admiral. The chief of the staff will be a superior officer of the navy, who will have under his orders the personnel, both civil and military, composing the staff of the port admiral. The major-general of the port will have under his immediate orders all naval officers and educational establishments in the reserve, the marines and other troops placed for the time being at the disposal of the naval

service, and quartered at the port. He is specially charged with all executive and military duties relating to the safety of the port, its forts, batteries, and guards, and of the land defences generally, the issues of stores and the general supervision and policy of the arsenal, and of prisons, hospitals, and other naval establishments outside the arsenal. It is his duty to nominate the officers whose turn for sea service has arrived, that they may be appointed to ships by the port admiral. The archives are in his immediate care, as are also all charts and plans, and he receives from the major of the fleet the log-books of ships put out of commission. The telegraphic service of the district and the electric semaphores are also under his direction. The major of the fleet is placed in command of all naval defences. He has under his orders everything connected with the harbor, ships in reserve, and the School of Naval Engineering; also all vessels arming or disarming, and which, if in commission, with the exception of school or training ships, otherwise provided for, happen, for the time being, to be under the orders of the port admiral. He will have the harbor master and all pilots, etc., under his orders. He will be specially charged with the direction of all submarine defences, the coastguard, etc. He superintends the practical and theoretical training of the personnel of all ranks. Commanding officers of ships in commission will daily send in to him a report on the state and condition of their commands, work done on board, etc., and he will invariably inspect these vessels prior to their departure from and on their arrival at the port, and all returns and reports from ships arriving, whether belonging to or forming part of the fleet, or otherwise, are

to be sent in to him, for transmission to the major-general. The *Army and Navy Gazette* from which we obtain these facts says: "These French naval reforms are evidently based upon the practice which obtains in this country, and is, to a great extent, a copy of our existing dockyard system. The French Reorganization Scheme, however, confers far greater powers on the officers at the ports than they have ever enjoyed in this country. The evident intention of this reform is to give every officer an equal chance of employment, by doing away with selection, while those who come prominently to the front will receive reward direct from the Admiralty."

A TORPEDO boat recently constructed by Messrs. Yarow and Co., is the first which has been fitted with a patent arrangement for preventing the fire from being extinguished should water gain access to the stokehole or boiler compartment, which in case of the present machine guns is a contingency to be looked for. The ash pan is continued up round the sides of the firebox to above the sea outside and secured water tight to the barrel of the boiler, the firedoor at the same time being tolerably water tight. With this new arrangement the water could rise up in the stokehole to the level of the

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sea outside, and still the fire would be untouched and the supply of air would not be interfered with. The steaming power of the boat will therefore continue so long as the fire lasts, and as these boats when running have about 12 cwt. of fuel on their bunks, and as it is found by experiment that 2 cwt. is sufficient to run an hour at a ten knot speed, it naturally follows that the steaming powers of the boat would enable it to run from 40 to 50 knots under the conditions assumed. The Brazilian government have ordered of Messrs. Yarrow and Co. four torpedo boats of the largest size, 110 feet long, and rigged for sailing across the Atlantic during the autumn of the present year. They will be constructed after the *Batoum* type, and will carry four Whitehead torpedoes each. The cost per boat will be \$25,500.

Messrs. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, Eng., have received orders to construct a compound armor plate upon Wilson's patented system, for the Italian government, which is just outside the maximum power which Mr. Trevelyn claims for the 48 ton English gun. It is 48 centimetres in thickness, will measure 9 feet in width, and when finished will weigh about 35 tons. It will be tried against the 100 ton gun at Spezia. Iron, in this connection, says: "The long and heavy modern guns are, no doubt, powerful and efficient weapons in themselves, but their power must be measured by the weakest part, which is the projectile. The projectile, or rather the kind of material from which it is to be made, is the question of the future. The astonishing hardness and resistance to shot which the compound armor has been found to possess suggests a cheap and easily practicable means of adding immensely to the strength of the Navy."

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Sir Thomas Brassey, in his recent work on "The British Navy," remarks: "The guns of the American Navy exhibit a striking contrast to those of European services. The United States' ships are still armed with cast iron smooth bores, and although a movement in advance has been begun, rifled guns have only as yet been adopted in the case of pieces of comparatively small calibre. It is stated upon good authority that the cast iron used for constructing guns in America is amongst the strongest and best in the world." Owing to its transitory state, an exact account of American Naval ordnance cannot be given, but the breech loading principle has been decided on. America is so far ahead of us all with regard to gunpowder, and "can claim to have marked out the paths which all subsequent students of what may be called the science of that explosive have followed."

An order has been issued to the Russian army forbidding any officer to wear either a *pince-nez* or eye-glass while in uniform. Spectacles, also, are only to be used on the issue of a medical certificate notifying that the wearer absolutely needs them. The order has been provoked by the fashion for eye-glasses and *pince-nez* which has lately sprung up in the Russian army, and which has made four-fifths of the officers appear to have bad sight.

The Russian Government reports that the army is at present provided with the following weapons: 1,160,688 Berdan breech loaders of the first category and 324 of the second, 273,882 Krinka rifles, 60,694 needle guns, 150,602 dragon carbines, 60,070 Berdan carbines, 123,455 Cossack rifles, and nearly 100,000 revolvers. The Krinka rifles and needle-guns are being replaced with improved Berdans, as fast as circumstances will allow.

The proportion of men on furlough, in hospital, and on sick leave, in the French army, is estimated at seven per cent., while that of prisoners and deserters is set down as only one-half per cent. Under the new French recruiting law the term of service in the active army is to be reduced from five to three years, there are to be no more exemptions, and there is to be no more volunteering. The war estimates which under the Empire were \$74,000,000, are this year \$118,000,000, including supplementary items.

BIRTHS.

HOYLE.—At Fort Monroe, Va., April 19, 1882, to the wife of Lieutenant Eli D. Hoyle, 2d U. S. Artillery, a daughter.

LANGDON.—At Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., April 28, 1882, to the wife of Major L. L. Langdon, 2d Artillery, a son.

DIED.

BROWNING.—At Paris, France, May 1, 1882, of congestion of the lungs, Captain George L. BROWNING, 7th U. S. Infantry.

DELANO.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, April 30, 1882, Captain and Naval Instructor BENJAMIN F. DELANO, U. S. N., retired.

FRANKLAND.—April 23, 1882, Salimaker GEORGE W. FRANKLAND, U. S. Navy.

MAHAN.—At Nagasaki, Japan, on Monday afternoon, March 27, 1882, of diphtheria, JEANNETTE LEIGH MAHAN, aged 5 years and 21 days, the only child of Jeannette K. M. and Lieutenant D. H. Mahan, U. S. Navy. Funeral services were held in the Protestant Episcopal Church, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, March 28, and the remains temporarily interred in the foreign cemetery.

OLANETA.—At New York City, April 29, 1882, Colonel JOSÉ RAMÓN OLANETA, Spanish Army, Attaché to the Spanish Legation at Washington.

PATTER.—At Houston, Me., April 28, 1882, Lieutenant Colonel George W. PATTEN, U. S. Army, retired, aged 74 years.

RUSSELL.—At San Antonio, Texas, April 23, 1882, George B. Russell, youngest son of Major G. B. and Jeannie Augur Russell, aged nine months and twenty days.

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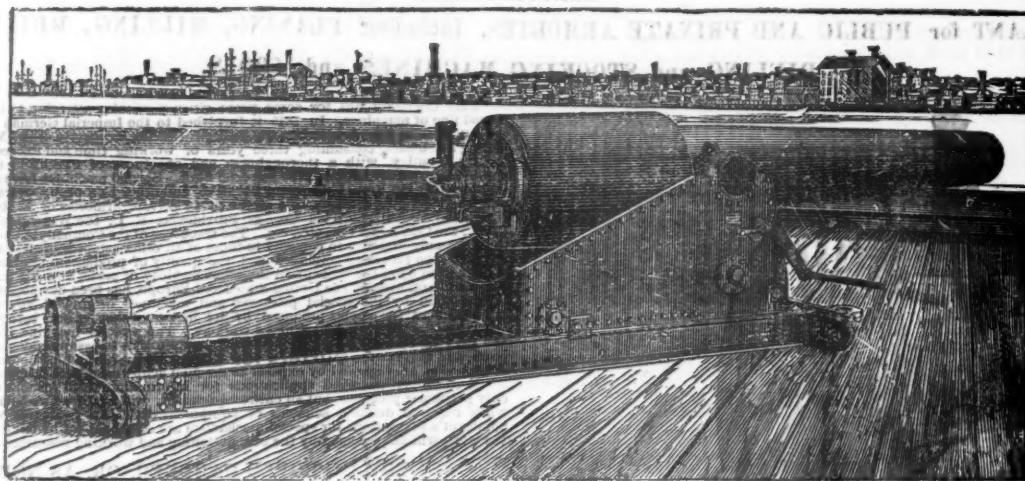
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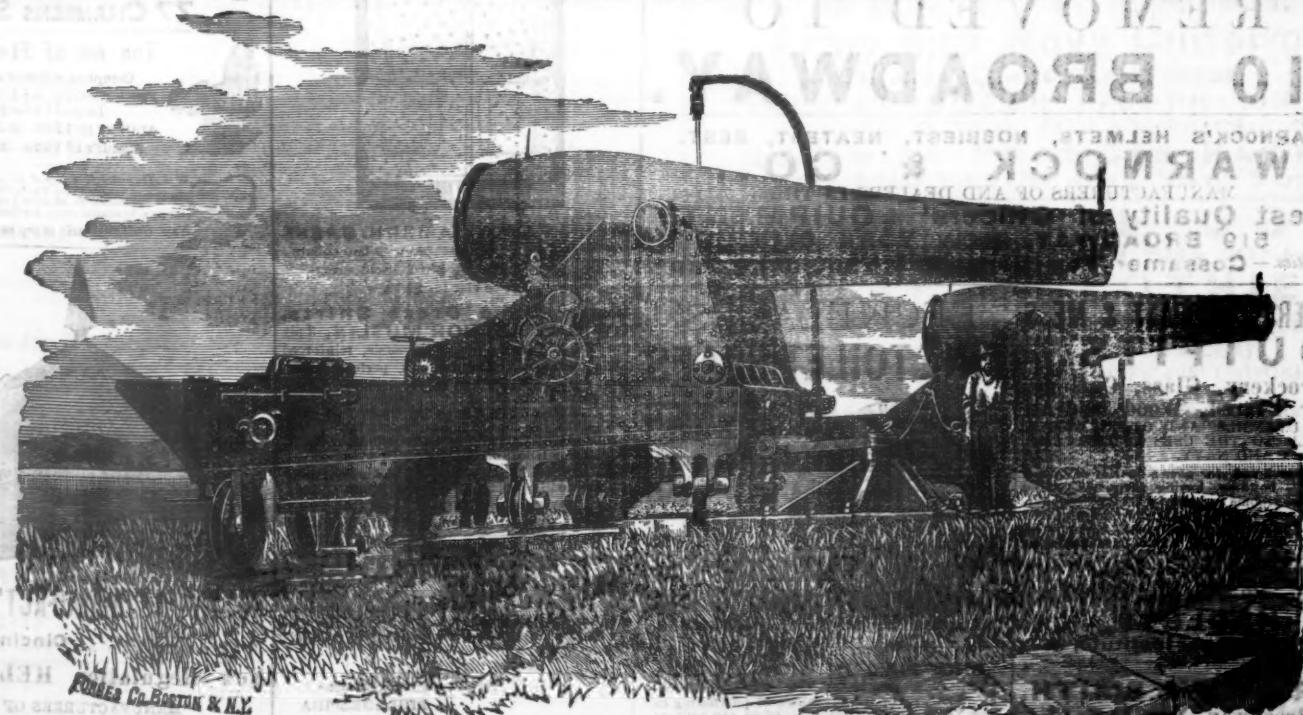
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